THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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SOMEWHAT STARTLED

By a Rumor Regarding Mr. Cleveland,

AND THE PRESIDENTAL NOMINATION.

The Party Must Redeem Its Pledges or Else He Will Write a Letter of Declination—Other Gossip.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—[Special.]—There has been considerable excitement among the democrats here today, on account of the rumor which the Post published this morning to the effect that if the democratic party in congress failed to redeem the pledges which the party had made to the country, or hesitated to follow the path which the president had so plainly marked out, Mr. Cleveland would write a letter similar to that just given out by Mr. Blaine, and decline to allow his name to go before the democratic convention.

It has been argued by believers in the rumor that Mr. Cleveland is already on record as being opposed to a second term, and that he has in no way given evidence that he desires a renomination, and if the party should fail to see the wisdom of his action in bringing the tariff forward as an issue of the campaign, he would decline to remain at the head of a party, which only nominally acknowleded his leadership.

Mr. Mills, chairman of the ways and means committee, in discussing Mr. Cleveland's possible declination, said he did not believe anything would swerve him from the position he has taken. "His message will be his platform, and he will be nominated upon it."

He says he has no idea his tariff bill will be defeated. As soon as the bill is ready he will submit it to a democratic caucus. He believes some democrats will oppose it, but there will be enough republicans with it to counteract this democratic defection. He is afraid the democratic party might lose Louisiana on the sugar question, but if Louisiana can't accept democratic principles, then it ought not to be a democratic state. He believes the democrats will gain in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the northwest.

"But," says he, "if I am mistaken, I can only say that the failure of a tariff bill to pass this house this session, through a combination of democrats and republicans, would arouse such a storm of indignation among the democrats that the party would be solidified and rally around Mr. Cleveland all the more enthusiastic. We are going before the country with an issue, and I do not believe Mr. Cleveland is going to desert the ship."

The ways and means bill, if reported as it has been represented, cannot possibly pass the house, but the democrats are almost solid in favor of Mr. Cleveland as their candidate, and the better posted ones do not believe he will decline the nomination. However, this remains to be seen. E. W. B.

MORE EMPHATIC THAN BLAINE.

Under No Conditions Would Mr. Childs Be a Candidate.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—The Public Ledger of Friday, will say editorially as follows:

It ought not be necessary for George W. Childs, or for the Public Ledger, to say another word concerning the connection of his name with the nomination for the presidency, yet it appears to be indispensable. It is embarrassing to add refusal to denial and then to be obliged to reiterate both with emphasis. The feeling which prompts such use of his name is too generous; excessions of good-will show too kindly the disposition on the part of those who make them, to get for an answer, "no," yet it is incumbent upon him that he shall say what is equally decisive; That under no circumstances can he, or will he, permit the use of his name as nominee for the presidency, or for any other political office.

The reason which makes this additional refusal inevitable is brought about by a publication in the Baltimore American of yesterday, a journal that stands among the foremost in the country in character and influence. Referring to Mr. Childs's repeated objections to being brought forward as a candidate, or being considered for nomination in any way, the American says:

"We can state, however, from the very best authority, that his mind has undergone a change and that, should a cordial tender of the nomination be made, he would not decline it. When this fact is well known, the present movement in Pennsylvania in his favor will quickly multiply its enthusiasm."

It is necessary to say, courteously but decisively, that the American is wholly misinformed. Mr. Childs has not changed his mind in the least degree and it is not possible that he will change his mind in that regard. As to declining and refusing to be a candidate for president, his mind is firm and unalterable. It is awkward to decline what is not authoratively offered, bnt so far as it is in contemplation by any person, few or many; organized or unorganized, to put Mr. Childs in nomination for president of the United States he repeats his refusal to be a candidate or to be voted for, and adds that he would be compelled to decline the office—honorable and exalted as it is—if by any chance in the chapter of unforeseen events he should happen to be elected.

PHIL IS AN AMERICAN.

General Sheridan's Mother Interviewed in Regard to His Nativity.

CHICAGO, February 16.—A Times' special from Somerset, O., says that Mrs. Sheridan was visited at her home today to learn what she had to say in regard to where her son, Phillip R. Sheridan, was born. She said:

"Mr. Sheridan, my husband, and I were born in county Carlin, Parish Nulibran, and near the town of Virginia. We landed in this country in 1828. After residing in Albany, N. Y., we came here to Somerset in 1829. On March 6, 1831, Phil was born in a little frame house still standing on West South street, near Columbus street."

"You have no doubt heard that he is spoken of as a candidate for the presidency?"

"I have, and hope I will not hear it again. His whole life from his childhood has been one of hard labor and it should cease. I am sure he will not be a candidate and would not accept the presidency if tendered to him."

The Outlook in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 16.—[Special.]—There has been a good deal of talk to the effect that counties west of the Blue Ridge were in danger of going republican at the next election, and it is an open secret that in that section of the state the republicans expect to spend much money. Today State Senator Kope Elias, of Macon county, who is perhaps the best informed man in that section of the state and certainly one of the most influential, was here and informed your correspondent that upon proper organization the democrats are certain to succeed there, and may count upon carrying the state with their usual majority. He says President Cleveland is stronger than his party in the western counties. If the tax on brandy is repealed he declares that the democrats can carry North Carolina by forty thousand majority.

THE EARTH CRACKED.

Remarkable Occurrence Near Akron, Ohio—Was it an Earthquake?

AKRON, O., February 16.—A remarkable phenomenon manifested itself near here yesterday morning. People in the vicinity of the seat of trouble were thrown out of bed, and windows and ceilings crumbled, while the earth rocked, the convulsions being preceded by terrific reports of an explosion. A great fissure in the earth is the only sign of the strange occurrence. People fled from their houses and the greatest excitement prevailed, while many in this city got up and inquired the cause of the houses swaying.

The Boodlers' Case.

CHICAGO, February 16.—The appellate court handed down its long-looked for decisions in the boodler case this morning. Both cases are affirmed.

THE TERMINAL'S JUMP.

An Advance of Five Dollars—The Macon and Covington Road.

NEW YORK, February 16.—[Special.]—One of the most interesting features of the stock market yesterday and today has been Richmond Terminal preferred stock. It has manifested a very unexpected and equally unaccountable boom, advancing five dollars a share from the lowest point of yesterday to the highest of today. In some quarters it is said that the buying is on the suspicion of a considerable short interest in that stock, and the knowledge that if there are any shorts nothing would be easier than to squeeze them, since there is only $5,000,000 of the stock, and the majority of it is very closely held. Another theory is that confidence in the stock has been revived by strong legal opinions having been recently given sustaining the impression that the 25,000 shares of Richmond and Danville railroad stock in the Terminal treasury is inalienable security for the par value of this preferred stock, and also for regular five per cent dividends on it. There has been considerable talk on this question lately, and one thing is certain. Lawyers have not been undivided in their judgment. Some say the trust deed under which the preferred stock was issued is not perfect, and that while the original intention may have been to create an absolute lien on the 25,000 shares of Danville for the benefit of the preferred terminal stock, it is seriously doubtful if the document would be construed exactly that way in court. Under the influence of such rumors. the preferred stock has been steadily declining recently, and the sudden spurt of yesterday and today is, therefore, regarded as a comparative re-establishment of confidence. The spasmodic jump raised it to 63½, but if there was no doubt whatever in the matter it ought easily to sell at 75, so unless it continue to move along up, it may reasonably be inferred that there is still some uncertainty on the subject.

The Carolina company met yesterday, but did not increase its capital to a million. It was only raised from five to six hundred thousand, and that was done simply because the subscription list footed up a hundred thousand dollars more than the half million, which had been solicited. On meeting Colonel E. C. Machen today, in company with President Douglass Green, I asked them for the latest Covington and Macon news. They said that under their contract with the Tidewater Steel company, of Philadelphia, they were now having shipped directly to Madison, Ga., a thousand tons of steel rails, and that unless some accident happened the Covington and Macon would certainly be finished from Macon to Madison within the next twenty days, and that from Madison to Athens the work would be pushed just as rapidly. M. J. V.

THE PROVIDENCE FIRE.

Further Particulars of the Great Conflagration.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 16,—The most disastrous fire which has visited this city since September 1, 1877, when the great wholesale buildings about the postoffice were destroyed, raged this morning among the business blocks near the city hall. The flames were first discovered at midnight, and the first man to give the alarm was the engineer of a locomotive waiting at the station to take the midnight mail train to New Haven. He blew an alarm on the engine whistle. The fire originated in the Chace block, a four-story brick structure at the corner of Eddy and Fountain streets, and spread so rapidly that a general alarm was rung and the entire fire department responded. The flames started in the northwest corner of the ground floor of the building occupied as an engine room by Henry Staples & Co. On the same floor were the sash and blind warehouse of E. A. French and Edward Wheelhouse's sash factory. The second floor was occupied by William G. Budlong & Co., manufacturers of jewelers' tools; W. H. Beatty & Co., jewelers, and James A. Charnley, jewelers' supplies; Hough & Wilkinson, jewelers, and others. The third floor was occupied by William H. Robinson & Co., manufacturers of watch chains, and Reed & Hudson, jewelers. The fourth floor was occupied by J. H. Sturdy, electro plater, and others.

In a few minutes this building was gutted, and with a crash the walls fell, throwing up a solid sheet of flames, and in an instant the Billings block, which stood upon the opposite side of Worcester street, was in flames. The immense building was consumed like so much tinder and in forty-five minutes nothing but the blackened walls remained. Upon the first floor of this building was Burke Bros., dealers in beer; W. J. Matson & Co., dealers in calico prints supplies, and H. Morissey's barroom. In the second story were Isaac Hahn's braid shop and Smith and Provost, engravers. The third floor was empty. The fourth floor contained a quantity of valuable shafting belonging to William Robertson & Co. Upon the fifth floor Isaac F. Chase had just fitted rooms at a cost of ten thousand dollars, for the manufacture of belt hooks. At the rear of this building, extending back over to rear of other buildings, were three floors recently erected. Two of these were occupied by Hahn. The third floor had just been fitted up for the manufacture of tubing, with very expensive machinery. From this point the fire extended to the Aldrich house, the fire communicating through the roof.

The Aldrich was totally destroyed, also the Exchange hotel and Ethan Allen's carriage repository. The cold was paralyzing. The tangle of the electric light, telephone and telegraph wires greatly impeded the firemen. Anson W. Aldrich, proprietor of the Aldrich house, was lying in the Allen house and was taken to the Girard house, where he is in a critical condition. The aggregate loss is estimated at $362,000; known insurance, $145,000; loss on the Aldrich house, $100,000; Billings building, $95,000; insurance, $50,000; Shattuck exchange, $55,000; insurance, $20,000.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—A special from Pensacola, Fla., reports the destruction by fire this morning of the business portion of Geneva, Ala. The losses are as follows: Nolloway & Gilcrist, $2,000; Malone & Collins, $8,000; T. J. Yarborough, $3,500; J. H. Harper, $3,500; Hutchinson & Wilson $2,000.

LEGISLATION FOR MISSISSIPPI.

Bills Discussed and Passed by the Legislature.

JACKSON, Miss., February 16.—[Special.]—Before going into consideration of the special order of the day, the following bills were introduced and referred: To further amend the Memphis, Oxford and Columbus railroad company; to require all passenger trains to stop at each and every station for passengers. A bill looking to the comfort of passengers of both races was introduced by Mr. Binford. This act provides that passenger accommodations shall be equal as to comfort and convenience, but provides that they shall be separate, and that the conductor of a train shall have discretion to allot each person to his or her department. The special order was the consideration of the bill to repeal an act to promote and encourage the building of the Gulf and Ship Island railroad. One of the principal causes of objection to the measure, which was made a law in 1884, is that it provides for the sale to the Gulf and Ship Island railroad of a vast quantity of swamp and other land at the rate of two cents per acre. After a long and heated discussion, the bill was postponed indefinitely.

The house considered a number of unimportant bills, and, like the senate, the special order of business occupied its attention during the balance of the morning hour—the consideration of the bill relating to education. The house as a committee of the whole reported progress.

Indiana Republican Editors.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., February 16.—The meeting of Indiana republican editors today drew out a large attendance from all parts of the state. The general sentiment favored making the campaign in favor of protection, a free ballot and a fair count, the latter features being given precedence. While no official expression was given, it was plain that there was a strong feeling in favor of pushing ex-Senator Harrison as Indiana's candidate for the presidency.

LET THE PEOPLE ACT

On the Public Building Proposition.

INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE STEWART.

He Thinks the Plan Feasible, and that the Government Will Accede to the Sale of the Building.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—[Special.]—Judge Stewart read with much pleasure the editorial in Wednesday's CONSTITUTION, advocating that Atlanta purchase the present public building there for a city hall and that the $120,000, to be appropriated to enlarge it, be added to the sum for which it is sold, and a new public building suitable to the needs of Atlanta, be erected with the combined sum. He thinks it a most excellent idea, and heartily agrees with THE CONSTITUTION, that the present building, even with the intended improvements, will be much too small for Atlanta's needs in a few years. He says if the city of Atlanta will agree to purchase the present building at its value, he has no doubt but that congress and the secretary of the treasury will agree to sell it and add one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, the amount already agreed upon, to the amount received from the sale and erect a building suitable to Atlanta's needs and one she will be proud of. He says as soon as he can hear what the people of Atlanta are willing to do he will present the matter to the house committee on public buildings and urge its adoption. Other cities in Georgia are now making great efforts to get public buildings, and it will not do for Atlanta to delay this matter. The people should decide at once exactly what they want and notify Judge Stewart immediately in order that he might take steps to get the matter through at once. There are more public buildings bills now before congress than ever before known at one time, and it is absolutely necessary that Atlanta should act at once or else she will lose her opportunity. Now is the time to present the matter, as the committee is impressed with Atlanta's needs, and if done at once success is almost assured, but delay means defeat. Let the people of Atlanta act quickly.

RANDALL WAKES THEM UP.

During a debate in the house today, which grew out of the proposition to regulate the judiciary system relating to the internal revenue laws, Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, was favoring a reduction of the tariff and allowing the internal revenue laws to remain as they are until the entire war debt is paid, when Mr. Randall arose and stated that "so far as the country is involved let us in the future join hands and strike from the statute books this iniquitous internal revenue law." His words were few, but to the point, and he was roundly applauded by many democrats and all republicans. Mr. Randall will surprise the free-traders when the house comes to vote on the revenue question, for his democratic followers are many more than they have calculated upon.

MEMORIALS FROM GEORGIA.

Senator Brown today introduced a memorial from the Georgia Marble company, protesting against the reduction of tariff on marble, on the ground that they cannot compete with the cheap labor of any other country, and will be obliged to quit the business in which they have a half million dollars invested, if the tariff is reduced.

Also, a memorial from the faculty of the university of Georgia, praying for the enactment of an international copyright law, and a third from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, praying for the repeal of the internal revenue laws on all spirituous and malt liquors. The latter is signed by Mrs. W. C. Sibley, of Augusta, and represents one thousand women. These women hold that all temperance people should favor the repeal of the internal revenue laws, and if whisky is to be taxed it should be done by the states and not by the general government. E. W. B.

SECRET SESSIONS.

Senator Teller Says the People Have the Right to Know All.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—On motion of Senator Ransom, the senate bill appropriating $500,000 for the erection of a light house at or near Diamond shoal, off Cape Hatteras, N. C., was taken from the calendar and passed.

The resolution offered by Mr. Plumb, some weeks ago, directing the inquiry as to the causes of inefficient mail service, was taken up and agreed to.

The resolution offered by Mr. Manderson, some days ago, requiring the secretary of war to furnish the senators, on their request, lists of persons to whom copies of the Record of the Rebellion are to be issued was taken up.

Mr. Manderson said that since offering the resolution he had had a conversation with the the secretary of war, who expressed his readiness to supply the information asked, and said that the refusal to do so before was owing to a rule of the department not established by him.

Discussion upon the resolution took rather a wide latitude. In its course, Mr. Teller laid some stress upon the fact that matters in the departments were kept secret, and he protested against there being any secrets, the people being entitled to know what their servants were doing. Extending this idea to the senate itself, he declared he considered the secret sessions of the senate to be entirely unrepublican, except perhaps, when there was a treaty pending which ought to be considered in the secrecy of executive session. There was no more reason why the question of confirming executive appointments should be considered behind closed doors than there was why the senate should legislate behind closed doors, as it had once done. If there was any subject which the senate desired to consider in private and which ought to be considered in private, the doors, on the application of two senators, might be closed; but as soon as the matter was determined, every senators vote should be made known. If he could inform his constituents how he had voted on this or that nomination, it would be satisfactory to them, and he should be ashamed of himself if he ever cast a vote in the senate (secret or open) that he would not be willing to have published.

A treaty comes here, of importance to the people—a treaty in which the whole people of the United States are interested, and yet we sit here with closed doors, and refuse to assume the responsibility of our votes for rejection or ratification.

After further discussion, participated in by Messrs. Vest, Manderson, Teller, Hawley and Gorman, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sawyer was, at his own request, excused from further service on the committee on education and labor, on the ground of his time being otherwise fully occupied, and Mr. Riddleberger was appointed in his stead.

The senate took up private pension bills on the calendar. When the calendar was exhausted there had been 108 private pension bills passed.

After executive session, the house adjourned till Monday.

SPRINGING THE QUESTION.

Discussion of a Bill Turns to the Revenue Repeal Question.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The speaker was in the chair when the house met this morning.

Mr. Richardson, of North Carolina, from the committee on printing, submittrd a report upon the resolution directing an inquiry as to why members of congress could not procure books standing to their credit on the books of the doorkeeper. The report shows that there is a small shortage in the number of copies of five publications, and it makes note of the fact that a shortage of 4,600 volumes in the publication of the agricultural report for 1879 was made good by Mr. Defrees, the public printer, he procuring that number of volumes from a private book dealer in Washington.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, and Mr. Payson, of Illinois, expressed surprise that any book dealer should be in possession of so large a number of volumes of a government publication, and the former intimated his intention of asking for an investigation of the matter. The committee was then discharged from further consideration of the resolution.

The house in committee of the whole took up the urgent deficiency bill.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $100,000 for the purpose of making one hundred feet longer the dry dock now under contract to be built at the Brooklyn navy yard.

Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, cast the consideration of the bill into the political current when, in speaking to one of the deficiency items for the department of justice, he referred to the internal revenue laws, and declared that at one of its state conventions—he did not precisely remember the date of the convention—the democratic party of Missouri had passed a resolution asking for the repeal of the internal revenue system.

Messrs. Burnes and Hatch said Mr. Kerr was mistaken. Mr. Hatch said that every democratic convention in Missouri for the past ten years had adopted a resolution demanding that congress should wipe off the statute books the provision of the revenue law which prevented a farmer from selling his tobacco to any but licensed dealers. That provision had been passed by a republican congress and signed by a republican president, and it fastened the shackles upon the tobacco growers.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, inquired why the democratic congress did not repeal it.

Mr. Hatch replied that he had every session introduced a bill to that effect, but that while it could pass a democratic house, it could not pass a republican senate.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, inquired when it had passed a democratic house.

Mr. Hatch replied that it had passed the house in the forty-sixth congresss. It had been modified in the senate so that a farmer could sell to the extent of $100.

Mr. Henderson—Why was the tax put upon tobacco?

Mr. Hatch—For the best reason. The government needed money.

Mr. Henderson—How did the government happen to need money?

Mr. Milliken of Maine—Didn't the gentleman from Missouri help make the necessity?

Mr. Hatch—And the gentleman from Missouri has never shirked his share of that responsibility. [Applause.]

Mr. Henderson—The gentleman does not criticize the republican congress which put the tax on tobacco, nor the republican president who signed the law.

Mr. Hatch—I do not. I only criticize the power which put that law on the statute books which I regard as one of the most infamous upon it, which prevents a grower of that great product from selling it to anybody but a licensed dealer.

Mr. Randall thought that it matters not what had been done in the past; let all join hands and strike from the statute books the iniquitous sections. [Applause.]

Mr. Hatch said that he would join the gentleman in that. When the bonds and debts of the government. to meet which internal taxes had been levied were paid; and when the tax upon the clothing and fuel of poor people had been reduced. [Applause.]

Mr. Randall suggested that the indebtedness of the United States was in no danger of not being paid.

Mr. Hatch replied that war taxes had been levied to pay war debts, and as long as a dollar of that indebtedness remained unpaid tobacco and whisky were fair subjects of taxation.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, inquired whether the gentleman was opposed to the repeal of the internal revenue taxes.

Mr. Hatch replied that he was opposed to their repeal until the taxes on necessaries of life are first reduced. [Applause.]

Several republicans—"Now, let us hear from Virginia."

Mr. Burnes remarked upon the manner in which the house bubbled over when tobacco was mentioned, and expressed the fear that when the other element, which was covered by the internal revenue law was mentioned, a regular Pandora's box would be opened. He then brought back the discussion to the subject matter of the bill.

Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri, offered an amendment directing the public printer to enforce rigidly the provisions of the eight hour law.

Mr. Burnes raised the point of order that the amendment changed the existing law.

The chair overruled the point of order, and the amendment was adopted.

Having completed consideration of the bill, the committee rose.

Pending final action on the bill, the house, at five o'clock took a recess till eight o'clock, the evening session to be for debate only on the Pacific railroad telegraph bill.

The house met at 8 o'clock p. m., for debate upon the Pacific railroad telegraph bill and adjourned at eleven. The speakers were Anderson, of Mississippi; Guenther, of Wisconsin; Lind, of Minnesota; Anderson and Hopkins, of Illinois. All favored the bill, and held that subsidized roads should be compelled to fulfil literally the requirements of their charters and maintain telegraphs; and that their contracts turning over to Western Union control of the telegraph service along their lines were illegal, void and against public policy. There was nobody present to champion the railroad companies and Western Union.

EQUAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Railroads Can Separate the Races, But Must Treat Them Alike.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The interstate commerce commission rendered a decision today in the case of William H. Heard vs. the Georgia Railroad company. The commission holds that the petitioner, a colored passenger on defendant's roads between Atlanta, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., who had paid first-class fare, was subjected to undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage, being compelled to travel in a car of inferior accommodations, of which only one-half was assigned to colored passengers, the other half being used as a smoker for both white and colored passengers; and that it is the duty of carrier under the law to furnish to passengers paying the same fare equal accommodations and protection, without discrimination on account of color. But if the separation of white and colored passengers is expedient for adequate reasons, such a separation is not unlawful, if the accommodations and comforts for colored passengers are in all respects equal to those for white passengers paying the same fare. Opinion by Commissioner Schoonmaker.

SILK CULTURE.

Commissioner Colman's Experiment With Cocoons—Free Information Given.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The commissioner of agriculture has just received from Europe a consignment of choice silk worm eggs which he will distribute gratuitously to all persons who desire to raise silk worms and who are so situated that they can do so satisfactorily. He will also be able to furnish books of instruction in silk culture before the sericultural season commences. For two seasons he has been purchasing cocoons from American silk growers at an average price of ninety-five cents per pound, and wishes a still further supply with which to continue experiments now being made at Washington in the reeling of silk from the cocoon. All who seek a market for their cocoons, or who wish silk worm eggs or books of instruction or information of any sort in relation to the industry can obtain the same free of charge, upon application to Commissioner Colman.

A Daring Deed.

CISCO, Texas, February 16.—The Cisco bank was robbed yesterday afternoon by four men, who entered on the pretense wanting a bill changed; "held up," the cashier and two customers, who were in the bank, cleaned out the safes of about $6,000 and some valuables on storage, mounted their horses and escaped, firing a salute with their revolvers as they rode out of town.

CARVING THE PRINCE.

How the Operation Was Performed on

CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Dr. Mackenzie Said to be Dissatisfied With the Course Pursued—Proceedings of Parliament—Other News.

SAN REMO, February 16.—Much surprise has been caused here by Emperor William having ordered Dr. Bergmann to make a special report on the condition of the crown prince's larynx.

BERLIN, February 16.—The National Zeitung's correspondent at San Remo says that the crown prince's difficulty in breathing began a fortnight before the operation, increasing daily. On the 4th instant it had reached such a pitch that the prince had to abandon his customary walk, being only able to take a drive. On the following day the struggle for breath was intense, especially during the night time. On the morning of the 9th Dr. Bramann was summoned. When the crown prince was informed that the operation was thought advisable, he replied: "Well, if it is necessary, I am ready to have it performed at once," The prince expressed his willingness to be chloroformed. Dr. Bramann made an incision the length of a finger from the base of the larynx to near the breast bone. The prince's beard was not touched. The prince returned to consciousness soon after the bandage had been applied. He found the difficulty in breathing much relieved and thanked the doctors for their services. He bore the chloroform well and felt no pain.

LONDON, February 16.—A dispatch from San Remo says Dr. MacKenzie has protested against the course of treatment pursued by the German doctors in the case of Crown Prince Frederick William.

PARLIAMENT PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. O'Brien Denies Charges Brought Against Him By Mr. Balfour.

LONDON, February 16.—In the house of commons today Mr. Labouchere asked if any despatch from the British ambassador at Berlin suggested that England give assurance to Italy which would induce her to enter the Austro-German alliance.

Sir James Ferguson replied that he must decline to produce the correspondence between the British government and foreign powers regarding affairs in Europe. The house, he said, would recognize that at the present time it would be unwise to produce such correspondence

Mr. Labouchere thereupon gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the address "that the house be informed definitely that no correspondence exchanged with Italy had resulted in binding action on the British government in event of war between Italy and France. if any assurances had been given that they be communicated to the house." [Cheers.]

In reply to the question by Mr. Gourlay, Fergusson said he was happy to inform the house that a telegram from Mr. Chamberlain reported that the fisheries treaty had been signed at Washington. This treaty the government believed to be satisfactory, although as yet unaware of its precise terms. He could not admit that the difference regarding American fisheries amounted to a serious dispute. He said that the questions relative to Alaska had been discussed by the plenipotentiary at Washington, but he was not yet aware of the result.

William O'Brien resumed debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech. He said that Mr. Balfour had failed to smash Irish organization or to weaken the spirit of Irish people, or to degrade them in the eyes of the world. Abject discomfiture and disgrace had attended the crimes act, the operation of which proved to be one of the most horrible measures ever directed against human liberties. Regarding his own imprisonment he said he did not feel wounded or in the least degraded. With all his jaunty bravery Mr. Balfour's conscience was not as easy as his own. When he was in prison he resented and felt keenly the letter which Balfour wrote conveying the stealthy, loathsome insinuation that he sheltered himself while in prison, under the plea of illness. Now they were face to face and he challenged the government to produce the prison doctors to prove the truth of the insinuation. [Parnellite cheers.]

It had been asserted that the imprisoned leaguers endeavored to secure a distinction between the treatment given to imprisoned members of parliament and that given to imprisoned peasants, but there was no foundation for the assertion. What the imprisoned members complained of was the moral torture inflicted upon them, of which ordinary criminals were exempt. When the government asked them voluntarily to acknowledge their kinship with criminals, they answered: "We will die first." You will have to learn the difference between representatives of the criminal classes and Irish political prisoners, even if it takes coroners' juries to announce the distinction. Referring to the failure of coercion, he said that the crimes act had not stamped out a single village club. The plan of campaign was uncrippled, every evicted tenant had been restored and every shilling of the law costs incurred had been repaid as indemnity by landlords. [Cheers.]

An Unknown Vessel Wrecked.

LONDON, February 16.—A vessel was wrecked on December 27 off the south coast of Sao Gorge, one of the Azores. She is believed, from various articles washed ashore, including certificates belonging to David Deans, to have been the British bark Donegal, Captain Burchart, which sailed from Savannah December 6 for Trieste.

The Snow Storm in England.

LONDON, February 16.—The gale and snow storm in England, which began on the 14th inst., continues. All railway lines are blocked and in Wiltzshire two days mails remain undelivered.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

A Little Boy Sent On an Errand Fails to Return.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 16.—[Special.] Yesterday morning Willie, the little son of M. J. McLane, residing at 908 Livingston street, Riverview, was sent to a neighboring store to buy a pair of stockings. The boy has not been seen since. His parents and neighbors have searched the entire territory of Kansas City, but have not gained the faintest clue to the missing child. The police were notified yesterday evening, but their search has been equally fruitless. The boy was seven years of age. A remarkable fact which his disappearance recalls is that his cousin, a little girl of eight years, was sent to the same store two years ago, and no trace of her has been gained in all the months that have followed. Her parents have spent all they were worth in the search for their daughter. Willie's mother is said to be almost distracted with grief.

Whirled Around the Shafting.

KEOKUK, Iowa, February 16.—[Special.]—B. J. Barr, a well known citizen, was fatally injured at noon, in the Eagle mills, of which he is one of the proprietors. Mr. Barr was in the basement engaged in adjusting a belt connecting the machinery with the shaft which operates the mill. While placing it on the wheel of the shaft, his clothing was caught in the machinery and his body was whirled around at the rate of 300 revolutions per minute. Death would probably have resulted instantaneously had not the unfortunate man's clothing given way. The engineer discovering Barr making a revolution on the shaft. As speedily as possible he stopped the machinery. Mr. Barr lingered four hours in a semi-conscious condition when he died from the effects of internal injuries received about the chest and lungs.

DESTROYING THE STILLS.

Raid of a Deputy Collector in Alabama—Capture of the Moonshiners.

MONTGOMERY, February 16.—[Special.]—The revenue officers of Alabama continue to get in their work among the moonshiners. Deputy Revenue Collector John Mickle returned to-day from Randolph and Clay counties, and reports that the following large illicit distilleries have been captured this week by a posse of officers, who have been out on a raid. Bethel Wheeler's still, Fern Cliff, capacity of the still was 210 gallons per day; Larkin & Duncan's still, capacity 80 gallons per day. The stills of Isaac Barnes and J. M. & S. A. Nicholls, 65 gallons capacity. Harty Coffee's still, with a daily capacity of 60 gallons, comes next on the list. John Fitner's still, near Wheelerville, Randolph county, six large fermenters and 300 gallons of mash. Tom Taylor and Lute Yates, Wedorree, Randolph county, a large still with a daily capacity of 190 gallons. Andrew and Harrel's still, with a capacity of sixty gallons daily, containing 2,000 gallons of beer. All the above stills, with their contents, were destroyed by the officers after they had been captured. A goodly number of moonshiners fell into the hands of the officers, and are now in jail awaiting trial. About six of them came to the city in charge of an officer, and will be tried today before Commissioner Bell.

Deputy Collector John J. Mickle, who has been out with the raiding party, gives some interesting reminiscences of his first raid after moonshiners in the mountains. He says that while he was in Ashland, the county seat of Clay county, and in the heart of the distilling district stopping over night, he unhitched his horse and put him in the stable, leaving his buggy in the yard, not fearing any molestation from the bold and bad men of distilling fame. He had occasion to go into the yard just before retiring, when he was amazed to find the buggy gone and also the horse of the mail rider, who was stopping in the same place. The landlord was called and the yard searched, but no buggy. Finally, after the buggy had been considered gone for some time it was discovered in the woods in a thicket on top of an immense brush pile. The moonshiners intended to burn the buggy after the search had been discontinued, and when their fire would not attract attention, They took the mail rider's horse, thinking it was Mickle's property, and made off with it before they discovered their error. The horse was afterwards found grazing in the woods, where the daring robbers, finding out too late that they had the wrong horse, had turned him loose.

THE PROFESSOR GOES FREE.

End of a Celebrated Seduction Case in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 16.—[Special.]—Two suits were terminated today, the institution of which over a year ago was attended with a great deal of excitement here. One was the criminal suit against Professor W. R. Eatherty, instituted in the circuit court of Robertson county for seduction. When the case was called Colonel Golladay, leading counsel for the defendant, announced his readiness for trial. After consultation Judge Judd, for the state, announced that the attorneys did not care to proceed further with the prosecution, being satisfied that sufficient evidence to secure a conviction could not now be produced. He announced that at the time the prosecution was begun they believed there was in their possession sufficient evidence, but since that time their principal witness had greatly modified what was understood would be her testimony on the witness stand, and they, therefore, asked that a nolle prosse be entered. This was accordingly m the order of the court.

The civil suit against Professor E entered at the same time, was also disp by a non-suit, the complainant being orde pay all costs. This suit was for $25,000 dam for the abduction and seduction of Miss Jes Bibb, of Robertson county.

FORGED CHECKS.

Montgomery Officials Looking for a Sharp Scoundrel.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 16.—A very fine piece of forgery, apparently done in Hartford, Conn., was developed here today. It was a certified check for $1,500 drawn on Messrs. Josiah Morris & Co., prominent bankers here, by John M, Milner. It was indorsed by Milner to Gallup & Metzger, by them presumably deposited with the city bank of Hartford for collection. Payment was refused here, the losers probably being in Hartford were indorsers. The cleverness of the forgery consists in the way it is certified. which is done with a rubber stamp with the word "certified" very large, followed by the signature of Michael Teller in red ink. The whole is backed with a metal perforating stamp with the name of Morris & Co., local bankers, made in it like a seal. Morris & Co. use no such stamp. A curious circumstance is that in the last two weeks two other forgeries of checks on another banking firm, formerly in existence here, J. R. Adams & Co., have come to light. They were gotten up precisely in the same style with a metal stamp, but were signed by R. R. Terrill. Officials here believe that the forgeries are the work of the same man.

BURNED OUT HIS COMPETITOR.

A Raleigh Dentist's Scheme to Get Rid of Opposition.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 16.—[Special.]—A sensational feature has developed in the robbery of J. H. White's dental office at Elizabeth City. It was robbed, kerosene thrown on the floor and a stove overturned. The building was only partially burned. The people were greatly excited at this daring attempt at incendiarism. Detectives were put at work. A kerosene bottle was found, and also footprints which were clearly those of a lame man. Suspicion has centered on Dr. L. B. Dobson, a dentist, whose office is not far from that of White's. Dobson has been arrested and part of the stolen property found in his office concealed in an old trunk. Dobson went to Elizabeth City eight years ago from South Carolina, where he is said to have respectable connections, He is lame and some say a recent attack of paralysis has injured his mind.

A Murder Trial at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, February 16.—[Special.]—In the case of John D. Barnes, now on trial for the murder of Lew Owen, the state rested today. The defense will introduce their testimony tomorrow. Public opinion is largely in favor of Barnes and it is believed the jury will either disagree or render a verdict of accuittal.

Irion Heard From.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 16.—[Special.]—One of the bondsmen of Frank M. Irion, the defaulting clerk of the city court, to-day received a dispatch from him, dated at Havana. He said that he would sail for America on the next steamer, and would be in Birmingham in a short time to settle all claims against him, His shortage amounts to about $30,000.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—There was a good attendance.

First race, 4½ furlongs, Claud Brannon won, Ruffiana second, Lizzie L. third. Time, 59 seconds.

Second race, ⅝ of a mile, Dave Hennessy won, General Price second, Evangeline third. Time 1:05.

Third race, ¾ of a mile, Quotation won, Red Leaf second, Avery third. Time 1:19.

Fourth race, 7½ furlongs, Little Sullivan won, Little Minnie second, O'Fellus third. Time 1:42.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The president today nominated Charles S. Cary, of New York, to be solicitor of the treasury.

The fourth annual assembly of the Florida Chautauqua opened last night at DeFuniak Springs

In a collision on the Grand Trunk railroad near Toronto yesterday, two train men were killed and several severely injured.

A Chicago lady purchased a bogus title to a league of Texas land for $20,000, and sent an abstract of title to Austin for examination, and it was found that there were two or three bogus deeds to the same tract.

A bill has been introduced in the Florida senate to compel railroads to furnish equally convenient and comfortable accommodations for passengers, white and black, the same, however, to be separate.

MACON'S DUMMY.

The Noiseless Street Cars to Roll in Macon.

The Contract With the Company Submitted Judge Speer Invited to Address Emory Students.

MACON, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—The dummy line is the absorbing topic today. Last night at a late hour parties directly concerned were in conference trying to solve the conundrum. At the council meeting Tuesday night Mayor Price and City Attorney Patterson were instructed to draw a contract and sign the same, with the Central Street Railroad company, otherwise known as the "Noiseless Motor company." C. D. Haines, of New York, and S. A. Crump are the leading spirits. Mayor Price and City Attorney Patterson proceeded to draw a clear, strong, comprehensive contract, fully protecting the city's interest in every particular. The mayor desired the road operated in a perfect, noiseless manner—no puffing or blowing of whistle, no smoke or sparks, as the same were calculated to frighten horses and do other damage. The contract also covered many other points and details.

When the public read in Wednesday's CONSTITUTION that the mayor and city attorney had been instructed to draw up a contract with the Central City Street Railway company it was thought that the matter was all settled as far as the grant was concerned, but the affair has not been arranged satisfactorily yet, for reasons stated in the telegram sent. Mr. Haines felt so indignant over the matter that he prepared to return to his home, New York, by the first train, but appeals and the influence of a large number of our most prominent citizens persuaded him to remain and await developments. The public is much wrought up over the whole matter, especially the way the northern capitalists have been treated when they offered their money and labor to build up an enterprise that would do the city more good than anything it ever had or ever will have offered it.

Judge Speer as an Orator.

MACON, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Although it is rather early in the season, Judge Emory Speer has received an invitation to deliver the annual address before the literary societies of Emory college next June. It is not known yet whether he will accept or not. As Judge Speer has such a reputation as a speaker, it is quite likely that he will be in receipt of many other invitations to address Georgia students at their commencements.

A Severe Fall.

MACON, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—This afternoon at 4 o'clock, Mr. J. W. Ford, the furniture man, was riding a Texas pony down College street, when in some way, in trying to jump a mud hole, the animal fell, Mr. Ford falling under him. Mr. Ford's right leg was badly mashed and sprained, but the horse was not hurt.

Macon Personals.

MACON, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Miss Daisy Huff, who has been visiting friends and acquaintances in Columbus, returned home tonight, accompanied by her friend, Miss Reid, of Atlanta.

Mr. W. O. Wadley, of Bolingbroke, spent today in the city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrison Harris left for New Orleans this morning via Atlanta.

Mr. J. J. Mobley, lately of Atlanta, is now situated with R. G. Dun & Co.'s agency, of this city.

Mr W. Stafford Irvine spent today in Columbus.

Dr. E. N. Speer, of Athens, master of chancery, is in the city.

CASSIDY'S STATEMENT.

He Denies That He Went Down to the Beach With Smith.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—The Cassidy trial still continues. The prisoner made his statement this afternoon. When he took the stand all eyes were upon him. He faced the jury, and in a quiet tone of voice proceeded to make his statement, He spoke deliberately and did not once talk rapidly, neither did his tone change. He was slightly pale. His manner, however, throughout was [illegible]different from what was expected. The [illegible]ent was a very good one for himself. [illegible]s fifty-one minutes making it. He says [illegible]ever went down to the beach with Smith, [illegible] went to bed at 1 o'clock. He spent the [illegible]ght, he declared, in Miss Maggie Farrell's room.

Maggie was not put on the stand to corroborate the prisoner. Other testimony was positive that Cassidy did go on the beach with Smith and returned at an early hour in the morning.

The case will go to the jury tomorrow.

ATHENS' BUSINESS COLLEGE.

One to be Established There—Club Houses for College Societies.

ATHENS, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Professor Blount, of Harmony Grove, was in the city today for the purpose of establishing a business college here. Professor Blount says Athens is the very place for a first-class business university, as there are many young men in northeast Georgia who are too poor to go to Atlanta or Augusta, but could manage to come to Athens. Professor Blount will be offered every inducement by the citizens to come to Athens. A good school will be offered him at once.

It is understood that the fraternities of the university of Georgia will present a petition to the board of trustees asking them to let each fraternity erect a club house on some convenient point on the campus. It is hoped that the trustees will grant this resquest, as these buildings will be great additions to the campus, besides being convenient for the boys.

The S. A. E. and Chi Phi fraternities are now making arrangements to build handsome club houses. These buildings will probably be located on Broad street.

Slightly Bruised by the Fall.

BARNESVILLE, February 16.—[Special.]—Today about two o'clock as Rev. John A. Jackson was attempting to cross the railroad at tne Zebulon street crossing, his horse became frightened at the fuss of an engine. Darting to one side he ran against a post, upsetting and tearing the buggy to pieces, throwing Mr. Jackson several feet forward, striking the ground head first. For some time it was thought he was killed, but prompt medical attention was given him, and the doctors now say nothing necessarily serious will result.

Will Try the Lower House.

ELBERTON, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Hon. Phil W. Davis, formerly senator from the 30th district, has announced himself as a candidate to represent Elbert county in the house of representatives. Mr. Davis, though a young man, is an experienced politician, and if elected, will make a reputation on the great questions that will come before the next legislature. His views on leading questions will be announced hereafter.

The Seventh-Day Adventists.

REYNOLDS, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Elders S. H. Lan and O. C. Godsmark, of Michigan, and Elders Charles F. Curtis, of Atlanta, and Killen, of Perry, of the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination, have just closed a series of interesting services at this place, which were largely attended throughout. The Adventists of this state propose to hold a camp-meeting sometime during the year, and speak of a probability of locating their camping ground at or near this town.

An Alliance Store in Schley.

BUENA VISTA, Ga., February 16.—[Special.] The farmers' alliance, an organization of the farmers, is getting itself in shape in this county. They opened an extensive supply business in Buena Vista yesterday. It is run by Messrs. Sheppard & Sharp in the interest of the alliance. The other merchants do not fear any decrease in their trade, for they claim that they are already selling goods as cheap as they can be sold.

Old Age and Ignorance.

ALBANY, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—H. H. Raywells, an old man sixty-one years of age, was arrested at Pearson, on Saturday, charged with placing obstructions on the Brunswick and Western railroad, and Weston's tramway. He was brought here for safekeeping this morning. He claims that he only placed some spikes between the rails; he had been informed that that would strengthen them. He appears to be very ignorant.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa, An efficacious drink for the nervous and dyspeptic.

MADISON MATTERS.

Drawing Off the Ponds—Large Carp Caught.

MADISON, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—In drawing the fish ponds of this city quite a quantity of fish were caught. Mr. C. B. Atkinson's ponds, "Silver Lakes," were well stocked with carp, and in draining them some large ones were caught, one especially large, weighing eight and one-half pounds. Mr. E. G. Atkinson caught this one with hook and line, and says he pulled manfully. Harrison Harris caught about two bushels of carp from his ponds, mostly small ones. There are some large carp also in Mr. E. Heyser's ponds, which have not yet been drained. Our people flock to each pond as it is being drained, in order to see the fish caught. Madisonians sympathize with these people in the loss of their ponds, yet they commend the action of the mayor and council, as they know that it is to the interest of the town to have them drained.

Mr. M. A. Mustin's new store on Main street is one of the handsomest ever seen in Madison, the work all having been done in an artistic manner.

South Main street is on a boom, there having been two or three new stores opened there recently. The Shy house, one of the best hotels in the state, is also located on that street in the new Rechter building.

ATLANTA'S NEW RAILROAD.

Colonel Fry Putting in Some Effective Work.

SYLVANIA, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Col. George T. Fry, president of the Atlantic, Atlanta and Great Western Railroad and Navigation company, was in Sylvania on yesterday, talking to our people in regard to the projected road from Savannah to Atlanta. A small meeting was held in the afternoon at the courthouse, at which it was decided that a meeting of the people of the county should be called for Saturday, February 25th, at which time Colonel Fry will return and talk to the people about the road. He asks $30,000 in subscription from the people of Screven, not one dollar of which is to be paid until the road has reached Sylvania. A committee was appointed to canvass the county and solicit subscriptions, and your correspondent believes that the above named amount will be raised. The road will be built from Savannah and Screven county will be among the first to be benefitted by it.

Colonel Fry left today for Effingham, where he goes to stir up the people along the projected line.

ROME FORGING AHEAD.

The Rome and Decatur Road to Be Pushed Rapidly—The Library Fair.

ROME, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—The third evening of the library fair was a splendid success. The evening opened with concert under direction of Professor Samuel P. Snow, which was one of the best musical entertainments ever given in Rome. Afterwards there was a pink tea given by ladies of the association, followed by dancing.

A genuine spring boom has commenced in Rome. News has been received that Contractor Redmond has been ordered to push the Rome and Decatur railroad to completion at once. Work on the Rome and Chattanooga is progressing rapidly. There will be a large number of new buildings erected on Broad and other streets. Already there are orders for more than three million of brick and architects and contractors are kept busy. Two immense plants are about to be established here, owned largely by foreign capital and the prospect now is that within sixty days, the boom of 1888 will be in full blast.

Gainesville's Live Mayor.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., February 16.—[Special.] Under the direction of our efficient mayor, Hon. John A. Smith, and his corps of assistants, our city is rapidly assuming a new appearance. Drains are being dug, culverts made and covered, new streets opened, old ones worked out, sidewalks put in order, so that the pedestrians or the equestrians may have smooth paths for their feet. Unquestionably, we have the mayor who will, with his public spirit and enterprise, do much for our city. Inquiries are already being made for homes for the summer, and the present indications are that we shall have larger crowds this season than ever before. There is no question but that Gainesville is more favored by nature than any other point in Georgia for an elegant summer resort, and we are determined to do our part and make art vie with nature. The health of the city is unusually fine. In fact, the disciples of Esculapias say "it is distressingly unhealthy."

Working Up the Evidence.

CHIPLEY, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Judge W. W. Turner, of LaGrange, is working up sufficient evidence in the killing of a negro by William R. Profitt near Troup Factory, Georgia, to authorize Governor Gordon to issue a reward for the return of the escaped murderer.

Will Stand for the House.

CALHOUN, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—It is whispered that Colonel W. R. Rankin will stand for the house this fall. He has served the county for several terms. His election may be considered a foregone conclusion.

Cheap Heating for Cars.

ATHENS, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Clinton heaters were placed in all the street cars this morning. These heaters are of the latest improvement and keep the cars warm at an expense of three cents a car for fifteen hours.

Savannah Items.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—The Oglethorpe club rooms narrowly escaped injury by fire this morning. A defective grate caused a small conflagration.

Mrs. Cleveland will unveil the monument to Jasper on Wednesday. The presidential party will remain in Savannah only six hours.

The Right Sort of a Joke.

From the Athens Chronicle.

Two respectable and clever ladies, Miss Mary Carson and Miss Fannie Merritt, live on a little farm about seven miles from this city in Sandy creek district. They had secured a lot of rails for the purpose of building a fence, which were strewn along at different points. Unknown parties repaired to the farm in the moonlight, and put up the fence, over 100 panels in length, leaving the occupants of the farm in blissful ignorance as to who it was that performed the kind act.

VOX POPULI—GOOD ROADS.

From the LaGrange Reporter.

Either enforce the old laws, or make good new ones, for the betterment of the roads.

From the Albany News and Advertiser.

Now that the rains have ceased and the indications promise some fair weather, the road commissioners ought to get their forces together and repair the roads. The roads of this county have never been in a worse condition than they are at the present time. Some of them are almost impassable at places, and should be worked at once. There is no reason why we shouldn't have good roads in this county.

From the Grand Jury of Baldwin County.

Milledgeville has suffered much from loss of trade from the want of a bridge. The high rate of taxation entitles those upon whom the heaviest burdens rest, to-wit: those engaged in commercial pursuits, to the fullest and freest means to draw commerce, and thus enable them to earn the money with which to meet the exhausting drains upon their abilities.

From the Arkansas Messenger.

The farmer who must needs haul his crop to market and his supplies back home. surely is deeply interested. The farmer cannot remove his farm—it is fixed—and the value is enhanced or diminished in proportion as it is easy or difficult of access. The laborer is interested, for the value of his labor is increased in direct ratio as it is marketable; besides, as the roads now are he may be called from the support of his family to give ten days of his labor, which his family needs for their support, to the public roads.

John F. Bonnell in Covington Enterprise.

The perfect roads facilitate our business, quicken our commercial and agricultural relations, concentrate the deliveries of our county productions, build up the county seat as a trade centre, drain a wide margin on the borders of neighboring counties of their hauled products, send up the market value of every acre, increase the stock in trade and sales of every business house, establish a solid credit everywhere; they draw men and women from other quarters, and the stuff that makes the mare go, so frequently denounced by those who have no talent for using it profitably, and yet so universally sought after as the thing to have, goes into our pockets.

Pond's Extract for Pain, Hemorrhage, etc. It proprietors have been content to wait until its use has spread through the reports of experience

THE WRONG DOSE.

The Sad Mistake of a Citizen of Barnett.

He Administers Morphine to His Wief, Thinking He Was Giving Her Quinine —Death of the Lady.

WARRENTON, Ga., February 16.—[Special.] Intelligence has just reached here of the sad death of Mrs. Bob Chapman, of Barnett, which occurred last Tuesday night. Her husband, in administering the medicine left by her father, the attending physician, gave four grains of morphine instead of the same quantity of quinine as instructed, which unfortunately resulted in her death.

Accidental Killing in Johnson County.

DUBLIN, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Mr. Freeman Bray, living in Johnson county, near Medows crossing, on the W. & T. railroad, sent his two little boys, Jack and Tommie, aged respectively eight and twelve, to the field to cut down cornstalks. While at work they came across two bunches of what is called bears grass, growing about three feet apart, and each undertook to dig up a bunch. Jack had got his bunch nearly up and stooped down to pull it loose, when his brother, who was still digging, struck him on the back of his head, knocking him down. The little fellow raised up and said: "You didn't go to hit me, did you Tommie?" On being told "no," he said that he wanted to go to his mother, for he was going to die. Tommie helped his brother up and they started to the house, but before going far, fell in a fainting condition. Tommie then ran to the house and told his mother and sister, who started with restoratives, but when they reached the little fellow he was dying.

COLUMBUS CONDENSATIONS.

Organization of a Medical Society—The Exposition.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—The physicians of Columbus met tonight and organized the Muscogee County Medical society by the election of the following officers: President, Dr. S. N. Jordan; vice-president, Dr. C. L. Williams; secretary, Dr. Gautier.

Professor J. Harris Chappell, of this city, has accepted an invitation to read an essay before the annual meeting of the Georgia Teachers' association, which will be held in Macon next May. The meeting will be the largest and most important gathering of teachers ever held in the state.

The board of trade adopted a resolution tonight providing for the appointment of a committee of five to take charge of the matter of advertising the advantages of the city. The exposition committee met at the office of Messrs. Yonge & Grimes at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A resolution was adopted assessing each member of the committee $10 to defray expenses until a fund was raised, the amount to be credited to their stock subscriptions when the company is organized. The secretary was instructed to correspond with the secretaries of other associations for full particulars as to cost, building space, cost of fencing, number of acres enclosed, and any other information that would be of assistance to the committee.

The meeting adjourned to March 15th, unless sooner called together by the chairman.

AUGUSTA'S WAY.

The City Will Redeem its Bonds—A Small Fire.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Augusta is about to give an unusual evidence of the solid condition of her city finances. On the first of March an issue of ninety-nine thousand dollars of seven per cent interest bearing city of Augusta bonds will fall due. Instead of taking them up with a new issue of bonds at seven per cen, or even floating them at a much lower rate, she will simply put her hand in her pocket and take up the entire issue on presentation.

Tomorrow's Chronicle will contain a notice from the sinking fund commission that it is ready to pay cash for the bonds on the first day of March, when they fall due.

A small fire occurred in Arcade alley this afternoon, but was promptly extinguished with immaterial loss. Augusta's paid department has attained a fine state of efficiency. The entire department will don new suits and caps—New York regulation uniforms—on Sunday next.

Brazilian Flour Corn.

From the Gwinnett Herald.

Mr. D. L. Born dropped in the Herald office last week. We asked him what he knew of the flour corn that was creating some excitement in the county.

"Well," he said, "I know something of it. I travel frequently through middle Georgia, and have seen it in all stages of its growth and eat the flour made from it. I regard it as a blessing to this state.

"I know a man in Morgan county who made last year 196 bushels on four acres, besides twenty-five loads of forage."

"That was certainly big cropping," we suggested.

"Yes, but his neighbors verified his statement. It was on fine land and well prepared."

"How do they plant and cultivate it?"

"The land is prepared by being broke well and then checked off three to four feet, depending on the quality of the soil.

"It is manured in the hill and thinned down to one stalk. This stalk succors out and produces from four to six stalks, and each stalk will have two to three ears of corn. I do not doubt the statements as to the yield, made by the gentleman, I have quoted. Last year I planted less than a quarter of an acre, on this land near Norcross and made fifteen bushels."

J. T. McElraney says: I have seen the corn, the flour and ate the bread, and that, you know, is gospel evidence. If the people out west have found it out, we have been buying the flour from them, for I can't tell it from ordinary wheat flour, and I don't believe any other man can.

G. R. Stephens planted a small patch last year and had some of it ground at our mills. It grinds in wheat mills, and goes on through the bolt; the advantage is it has no smut, and we will need no smutters when it drives wheat out of this country, as I think it will eventually do.

This corn will yield as much as ordinary corn on ordinary land, and twice as much fodder. The ears are small, but larger than common pop-corn, and it has three or four ears to each grain planted.

From the McDuffie Journal.

Mr. Robert Hayes, of this vicinity, planted a small patch of Brazilian flour corn last spring, and makes a very favorable report of his experiment. He planted only about one fifteenth of an acre, and from this he gathered five bushels of corn. The grain is planted and cultivated the same as common Indian corn, except that the numerous sprouts or suckers that branch out from the root, of which there are usually from five to fifteen, are left standing, for these produce much of the grain. Three or four grains are planted in each hill, but only one stalk is allowed to grow, but these, with the suckers, generally fill out the space allowed them. The ears grow from the sides of the main stalks and from the top or point of the suckers, and the number in the hill varies with the number of suckers. Mr. Hayes gathered fourteen good ears from a single hill. The ears are from six to ten inches long, and a little smaller than the common yellow corn. The grains are flat, rather short, and milk white.

Mr. Hayes had a portion of this corn made into flour, and has shown us samples of the biscuits and bread made from it. The biscuits, though not as white as those made from the finest grades of flour, are equally as white, and cannot be distinguished from those made from medium grade flours. And a remarkable fact is that, while the flour of the corn makes excellent biscuits, the bran makes as good corn bread as the best Indian corn, and the seconds or shorts make good batter cakes.

Mr. George W. Granade, a neighbor of Mr. Hayes, also raised a small quantity of this corn last year, and is enthusiastic in its praise, and both agree that in many respects it is better than the Kaffir corn, and is much surer and far more productive than Indian corn. They will give the Brazilian a thorough trial this season, and advise others to do the same. They are confident that on good land, properly fertilized and cultivated, and with average seasons, this corn will yield from eighty to one hundred bushels to the acre, besides a very heavy crop of fodder.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch treet, Philadelphia, Pa.,

IN MEMORIAM.

Lexington's Tribute to Rev. P. H. Mell, D. D., LL. D., and Jona Sanders.

LEXINGTON, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Rev. J. G. Gibson held a memorial service in his church as an humble tribute on the death of Dr. Mell, late chancellor of the university.

The solemn exercises were opened by the choir in an appropriate song led by Mrs. J. T. Olive on the organ. She has a voice of rare culture and sweetness, known to many in this part of the state. After which appropriate passages from the Bible were read, then a prayer, followed by a song, after which Dr. Gibson asked any present who desired to say a word on the life and death of Dr. Mell, or of Uncle Jona Sanders, of our town, who died this week in his ninety-fifth year, a consistent member of the Baptist church, and a man in "whom there was no guile," to do so. By request Colonel Whitson G. Johnson, an alumni, arose, and well did he sustain himself on this solemn occasion. Colonel Johnson dwelt at length on the Christian life and public duties well performed. of Uncle Jona Sanders, and in his eloquent and most interesting remarks on the life of Dr. Mell, the entire audience sat as if spell-bound. His references to incidents in his life, his heroism, his usefulness and his complete command of large bodies of men in conventions or otherwise, were most fittingly expressed. Colonel Johnson said that it was his honest belief, and that he had a wide experience as well as observation, that Doctor Mell was without a peer as a parlimentarian, in the United States.

Hon. J. T. Olive, also an alumni, by request arose, and in his most pleasing style, conscious of the solemnity of the occasion, paid a most worthy tribute to Uncle Jona Sanders, comparing his long and eventful life as parallel to that of Doctor Mell. Their characteristics, said he, were alike. Their unwavering faith, and devotion to principle, though in a different sphere in life, were a similitude, one honored and beloved, in the halls of learning and avenues of science, the other in a smaller sphere, though not less important in the humbler walks in life. His interesting incidents of Dr. Mell as a tutor, while a student in college, showing the loving kindness, the impartial and respectful attention Dr. Mell always acted toward the "boys," cemented them to him with a devotion unchangeable.

He spoke at length of the life and services of Dr. Mell, and though, said he, seemingly an irreparable loss, yet his death, linking him with the bright beyond, will have no greater degree of happiness, than "Uncle" Jona Sanders, who lays just over yonder, whose long life of usefulness and sobriety is worthy of the same bright reward. Colonel Olive's poetical allusions and appropriate quotations were touching indeed. Judge Sam Lumpkin, also an alumni by request, arose and said that what remarks he might say, should or would be prompted by the occasion, the themes and the incidents connected with this memorial service. With touching pathos and words burning with love and veneration, as they fell from his lips as if uncalled and unuttered, he dwelt on the services of Dr. Mell, following him through his long and eventful life, speaking of him as a man possessing all in all more distinct lines of greatness than any man he ever knew. As an educator, as a parliamentarian, philosopher and a divine, said he, Dr. Mell "possesses, it seems to me, all the great requisites for the president of the United States in his firmness, fairness, devotion to duty and principle." Then turning to the audience, he linked these two Christian characters together, that of Dr. Mell and Uncle Jona Sanders, speaking of the devotion to duty and principle of the former on one hand, and the long suffering, patience and Christian fortitude of the other. If there is a bright beyond—and I doubt not—what a glorious triumph is theirs'. What worthy examples left for those who now toil in life's duties, worthy the emulation of every aspiring youth. Would that I could dwell longer.

Dr. Gibson concluded the services in his own style, such as no other minister could do, and, though the last speaker, was listened to with all attention. His remarks caused many tears to be shed, as he referred to Uncle Jona Sanders as "our father in Israel," after which the choir sang.

Jackson County Matters.

JEFFERSON, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—This is the week for the criminal business in our court. Colonel Brown is moving things along in his usual rapid style.

Several new candidates for both branches of the legislature this week; among them, for the senate, J. G. Justice, H. R. Howard, Rev. Robert McGarrity, and, for the house, P. P. Pirkle, Dr. N. B. Cash and Captain T. C. Williams, all good men, and the impression now is that there will be no trouble to get the office filled in our county.

Colonel R. R. Russell is here with his friends. He is a candidate for solicitor general of our circuit, and is making many friends here.

Colonel R. R. Asbury, of White county, and Colonel Asbury McCurry, of Hart county, are here on business in our superior court.

Will Get There!

From the Dawson News.

Three of our citizens went into a saloon one day last week, and while the mixologist was shaking up the drinks, one of them remarked: "Well, here are three candidates together—I am for congress, —— is for the legislature, and —— is for the penitentiary." Said the candidate for the penitentiary: "Here's hoping, gentlemen, that you will get there;" and returned the other two, "the same to you." The penitentiary candidate, seeing that he had the worst of the toast, retaliated with just a little emphasis: "Yes, and I'll be d—elighted if I don't get there first."

A Material Benefit.

From the LaGrange Reporter.

The last legislature elected a committee of gentlemen to consider the subject of a state inebriate asylum. Such a charity as this would be of material benefit. After it has reached a certain stage, drunkenness becomes a disease requiring medical treatment. Many a poor sot, now lost to family, friends and society, might be reclaimed, should a hospital be established where they could receive the necessary attention.

Reason to Rejoice.

From the McRae Enterprise.

We are glad to proclaim publicly that Telfair can no longer boast of two court houses. We have never thought it a very high tribute to the morals of the community to have even one. We are glad, gladder, gladdest, that we now have but one, and that is all-sufficient for our purpose.

The Henry Rifle.

From the Chattooga News.

Our worthy representative, W. M. Henry, is a good shot with a Winchester as well as a good legislator. Last week as he was going to Rome he saw a fine wild gobbler in the flatwoods at a considerable distance. He stopped his horse and took a shot at his gobblership, bringing him down. He weighed a quarter hundred.

MEDICAL.

ATTACKS OF BILIOUSNESS

if not thrown off end in Billous Fever. If symptoms appear, such as

Yellowness of the Eys, A dull, heavy feeling, A chilly feeling at times with perhaps Pain in the Back, Head, Bones, Feverishness, etc.,

The patient should not delay a moment, as there is great danger of being taken down with Billous Fever. Do not wait until the Fever has seized upon the system before you begin to

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

"I have been a victim to Biliousness for years, and after trying various remedies my only success was in the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, which never failed to relieve me. I speak not of myself, alone, but my whole family."—J. M. FILLMAN, Selma, Alabama.

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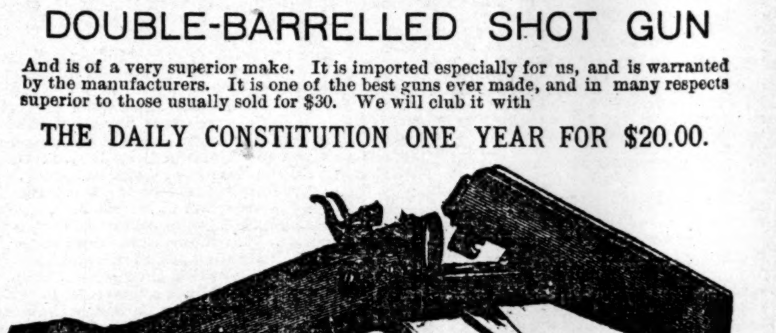
THE CONSTITUTION GUN is now offered as a premium with the Daily. High prices at an end. Everybody can now read and shoot if they desire.

THE CONSTITUTION has been clubbing a $24 Gun with its Weekly edition for the past three years, and has sold hundreds of them. We have been prevailed upon to club it with the Daily, and have decided to do so. The gun we offer is a

DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT GUN

And is of a very superior make. It is imported especially for us, and is warranted by the manufacturers. It is one of the best guns ever made, and in many respects superior to those usually sold for $30. We will club it with

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION ONE YEAR FOR $20.00.



Now, remember, you get both the gun and the Daily one year for about what you would have to pay retail dealers for the gun alone. It is a double-barrelled breechloader, of handsome finish, with oiled walnut stock, pistol grip, and tested steel barrels. It weighs a trifle over seven pounds, and is a true shooter. It is a number 12 and 30 inches long. We keep only this size, and do not furnish canister. We have the gun at our office, and will be glad to show it to those who may call. We have received hundreds of certificates, from Texas to Virginia, telling of its merits. Now, don't you want one? If so, come in at once and subscribe for the Daily and you can get the gun at a reduced price. If you are already a subscriber, we will let you have the gun at $10. This is a good chance for you. Call at business office and see the gun.

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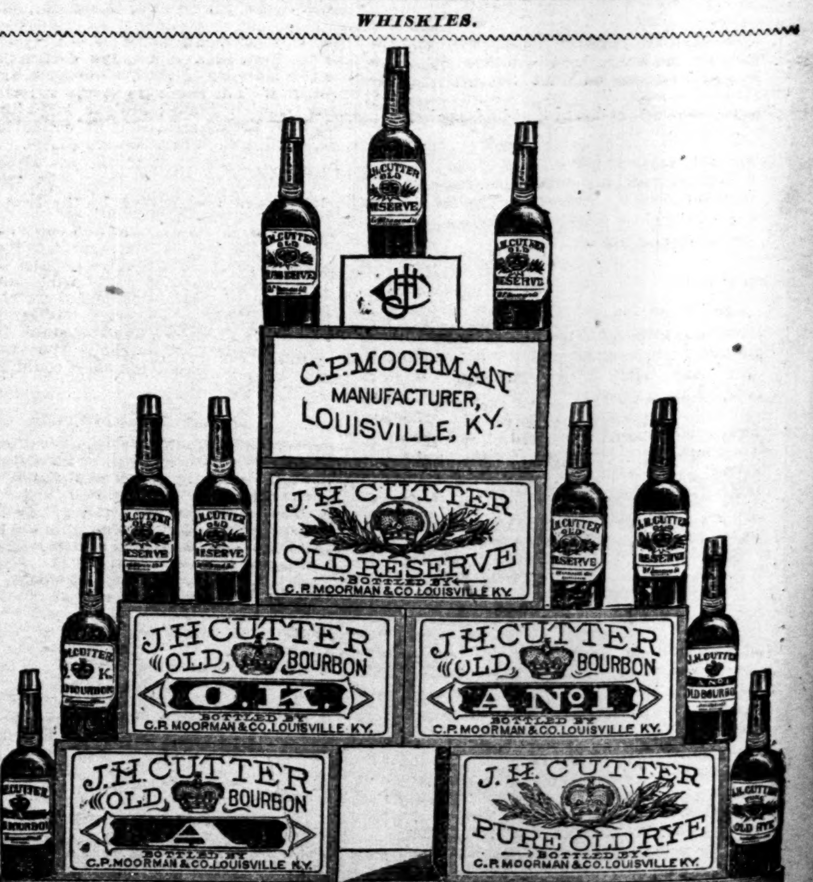

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Agent for J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES for Georgia and Alabama.

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CHANDLERVILLE, Illinois, January 20, 1888.—This is to certify that during the winter of 1886 and '87 I was confined to my house, and for a large part of the time to my bed, by rheumatism. I had suffered with it about four years, and had been treated by several well-qualified and eminent physicians of this state without obtaining relief. In the spring of 1887 I was told of the Electric Health Resort by a friend living in this county who had visited it for treatment, and who had received benefit from it. Being impressed with his statements, I resolved to try it myself. In May, therefore, I left home for the resort and staid there until about the middle of June, being there and under treatment about six weeks, the result being that I came away entirely cured and able to walk, whereas, when I left home I could not walk to the train.

I have experienced no return of the rheumatism or any symptoms. I freely ascribe m cure to the curative effects of the Health Resort and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

(Signed) SHERMAN PADDOCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 1888:

(Signed) W. K. MERTZ,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

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You can make any change necessary in the certificate before publishing. The facts of the cure with her are strong enough for almost any certificate you could write.

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tail dealers for the gun alone. It is a double-barrelled breech-
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trifle over seven pounds, and is a true shooter. It is a number
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BEFORE THE BATTLE

A Glance Over the Political Field of Georgia.

Who Will Probably be Put Up for the Legislature and Congress—Political Gossip Generally.

MILLEDGEVILLE, February 16.—[Special.]—It is most too early to get any real definite idea about the coming elections in this county, but the present outlook is that the campaign will be lively. The prohibition question will, of course, be introduced in the county and the standing of the candidates on internal revenue and the tariff will be used freely. The sad experience of the past has taught our people, however, to put more confidence in a candidate's general worth, and less in his standing on political issues of the day.

Under the rotation rule it is Baldwin's time to furnish a senator from this district, and it is probable that Hancock and Washington county will concur with her choice. The names of both Colonel R. Whitfield, present solicitor general, and Hon. R. N. Lamar, who has represented this county with distinguished ability, have been suggested and either of them would fill the position admirably.

Dr, Thos. H. Kenan, the present incumbent, has already announced himself a candidate for re-election to the house of representatives.

Ex-Mayor Sam'l Walker and several other good men have been offered to oppose him. These two offices are the only ones that will greatly interest the people of Baldwin county. This county will support any real good man for the United States senate.

Hon. James H. Blount will have the support for congress, Governor Gordon for a second term, and Grover Cleveland with any good second man for president of the United States.

The political pot will begin to boil very soon, and the race for county representative and state senator will be an interesting one. The anti-prohibitionists have withdrawn their petition to the ordinary to call another election, so there is no danger of the electioneering forces exhausting themselves until the state election comes off.

Meriwether County Matters.

GREENVILLE, Ga., February 16.—[Special.] The legislative race has not yet opened in Meriwether. Hon. Joe Terrell may be in the race again as he has made a most acceptable and useful member during the last two sessions. The many friends of Hon. Warner Hill would be glad to see him returned to the house if his private business affairs will allow him to make the race. Dr. J. W. Taylor, Hon. E. C. Thrash, School Commissioner J. H. Meacham, Dr. N. C. Campbell, W. H. Patridge, and one or two dark horses, may contest for a seat in the house. It is Campbell county's time to select a state senator for this district, and the name of Hon. Levi Ballard is prominently mentioned down this way for the place.

Hon. T. A. Atkinson will be vigorously pressed for solicitor-general, and all are sanguine of his success.

For congress the names of A. D. Freeman, Judge Sam Harris, Colonel Henry R. Harris, and Judge F. M. Longley are mentioned "above the mountain." Below the mountain no one has yet proposed to contest against Hon. Tom W. Grimes, though the name of Judge Butt is mentioned in that connection. There are 34 votes in the nominating convention, of which 16 are below the mountain, counting Harris county as below, and 18 above. Unless the below the mountain candidate concentrate the vote of his section, the candidate above has a decided advantage if he can harmonize his section. In the last convention, Grimes brought up a solid vote from below the mountain. Above the mountain gave Fannin, Troup's votes, 4 votes, and Freeman 14 votes. Troup went to Grimes giving him the nomination. Since his election Mr. Grimes has given Troup county citizens two or three appointments, and has, perhaps, strengthened himself thereby. The presentation of the name of Colonel Henry R. Harris would complicate matters greatly, as he is a strong man in Troup county. Judge Sam Harris lived and practiced law in West Point previous to his removal to Carrollton, and, it is claimed, would make a lively race in Troup, as against Colonel Grimes. If Judge Harris decides to remain on the bench, then the friends of Mr. Freeman hope to get the delegation from Coweta, Carroll, Heard and maybe Meriwether, thus giving Mr. Freeman the same vote he had two years ago. Other Richmonds may enter the field when the lists open, so that no safe prediction can yet be made.

Meriwether went for Gordon two years ago and will be about unanimous for the same man again.

Political Talk in Talbot.

TALBOTTON, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Politics are quiet in this district as yet, no candidates having been announced. According to the rotation system adopted by this senatorial district, it is Harris county's time to nominate the candidate. It is generally believed that Colonel J. M. Mobley, of Hamilton, will receive the nomination. The name of Mr. S. M. Brannon, a prominent citizen of Waverly Hall, has been mentioned as a suitable man for the office. Talbot and Upson would willingly support either of these gentlemen. Talbot has a number of men who would make a good representative in the legislature. Hon. J. F. Little, the present incumbent, has served his people well and faithfully, but it is not known whether he will be a candidate for re-election or not.

It is thought that Captain T. J. Davis, a successful farmer of Talbotton, will be a candidate.

The name of Rev. Simeon Maxwell, chaplain of the "Farmers' Alliance" of this state, has been mentioned as a probable candidate.

Taylor County Political Chat.

BUTLER, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Politics are still quiet in this county. No one has yet announced himself a candidate for representative, though there are several aspirants who are known to be in the hands of their friends and stand ready to be sacrificed for their country's good. According to the rotation system, it is Crawford county's time to furnish the senator for this, the 23d, senatorial district, and if Crawford is not allowed to furnish the senator, it will be the first time in thirty years that the rotation system has not prevailed in this district. Dr. J. N. Smith, of Crawford, is looked upon as the most prominent man from that county who will likely put forward for senator, and if he enters the canvass will carry this county by a large majority. So far, we have not heard of any one that will oppose the re-election of Hon. J. M. Smith to judgeship of the Chattahoochee circuit. Judge Smith is deservedly popular, and can carry the vote of this county against any one who might offer. Colonel A. A. Carson has, at the solicitation of his friends, decided to enter the race for solicitor general of the Chattahoochee circuit. He filled the office for a short time under appointment of Governor McDaniel with both credit to himself and the state. He has numerous friends throughout the state that will rally to him, and the office could not fall into better hands.

Decatur Political Points.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—There is not even a ripple of information circulating here in the political atmosphere. No one so far has indicated he is willing to sacrifice himself for the dear people's good. Yet, we have plenty of good timber in the political forest that can be utilized for the state and nation's good. Neither Hons. A. L. Hawes, B. R. Bower, M. O'Neal, J. E. Donalson, D. A. Russell, D. McGill, and may be your writer would not kick against it, should the good people see fit to ask either to fill anybody's place for congress. So far none of the gentlemen mentioned have spoken out as to what their future political aspirations may be. No one has been spoken of so far, nor has any one mentioned himself as a candidate for legislative honors. Under the rotary scheme Miller county is entitled to name the senator. I have heard the name of Dr. J. B. Mulligan, a prominent physician, mentioned.

Milton County's Preferences.

ALPHARETTA, Ga., February 16.—[Special.] In Milton county a number of candidates will be in the field for representative, among whom those most certain are Hon. James A. Dodgen, our present member; T. B. Newton, J. M. Upshaw, B. F Simpson and others not so outspoken. We had seven candidates in the field at our last election, among whom were distributed about one thousand votes, the voting strength of our county. Colonel Dodgen was elected with a vote of 277. He may enter the race with about the same strength, and the present outlook is that he will not have to acquire much additional strength to secure his re-election. Many of our citizens are in favor of a nomination—primary election—or some other method of avoiding the excitement and uncertainty of a scrub race.

Forsyth county will furnish us with senatorial timber. Hon. H. L. Patterson and Dr. Riden are both expected to be in the field, and each of them has a good following in our county.

It is expected that the race for solicitor general for the Blue Ridge circuit will figure heavily in the election of our members for the general assembly.

With the present outlook, Judge Lester will likely get a delegation from Milton, but if Judge James R. Brown enters the race he would likely have a walk-over here.

Banks Quiet and Happy.

HOMER, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—The political pot has not begun to boil in this (Banks) county yet. So far as your correspondent knows there has not a single candidate announced himself as yet. According to the rotation system this is Jackson county's time to name the senator. We are willing to support any good man they put forward. Hon. A. D. Candler is the first choice of this county for congressman, and Hon. W. I. Pike, of Jefferson, second. This county is in favor of the re-election of Hon. A. H. Colquitt for United States senator.

DON'T Allow your Clothing, Paint, or Woodwork, washed in the old rubbing, twisting, wrecking way. Join that large army of sensible, economical people, who from experience have learned that James Pyle's Pearline, used as directed on each package, saves time, labor, rubbing, wear and tear.

Your Clothes are worn out more by washing than wearing. It is to your advantage to try Pearline.

JAMES PYLE, New York.
Sold Everywhere.

SEMI-ANNUAL statement for the six months ending December 31st, 1887, of the condition and affairs of the NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY of England, organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain, made to the governor of Georgia in pursuance of the laws of said state.

Principal office, (give street and number) in U. S. 67 Wall street, New York City, N. Y.

I. CAPITAL.

1 Whole amount of capital stock		$ 5 500,000 00
2 Amount paid up in cash		660,000 00

Stocks and Bonds Owned Absolutely by the Company.

3 Total par value ... $908,000 00 Total market value ... 1,089,775 00		
4 Cash in the company's principal office	$ 1,749 95	
5 Cash belonging to the Company deposited in bank (N. Nicholas' Bank, $75,000; banks of New York, $106,055.39, Tallant & Co., $3,451.50	184,506 89	
Total cash items		$ 186,256 84
6 Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in "market value" uncollected		9,741 67
6 Cash in the hands of agents and in course of transmission		29,713 16
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value		$ 1,315,486 67

III. LIABILITIES.

1 Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses; losses resisted, including interest, costs and other expenses thereon	125,589 73	
Total gross amount of claims for losses	125,589 73	
Deduct reinsurance thereon	7,709 44	
2 Net amount of unpaid losses		117,880 29
3 Net premium reserve		590,512 68
4 Due and accrued for salaries, rent, advertising and for agency and other miscellaneous expenses		1,000 00
Total		$ 709,392 97
Total amount of liabilities, except capital stock, script and net surplus		709,392 97
5 Surplus beyond all liabilities		606,093 70
6 Aggregate amount of all liabilities		$ 1,315,486 67

IV. INCOME DURING LAST SIX MONTHS OF YEAR 1887.

1 Gross premiums and bills in course of collection at close of last six months	48,705 51	
2 Net collected	48,705 51	
3 Gross premiums on risks written and renewed during the last six months	562,626 52	
Total	611,332 03	
4 Deduct premiums and bills in course of collection at this date	29,713 16	
5 Entire premiums collected during the last six months	581,618 87	
6 Deduct reinsurance and return premiums	105,112 64	
7 Net cash actually received for premiums	476,506 23	476,506 23
8 Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans, and from all other sources		11,144 43
9 Aggregate amount of income actually received during the last six months in cash		487,650 66

V. EXPENDITURES DURING LAST SIX MONTHS OF YEAR 1887.

1 Gross amount actually paid for losses, including losses occurring in previous year	210,531 81	
2 Deduct all amounts actually received for salvages (whether on losses of the last or of previous year) and all amounts actually received for reinsurance in other companies, total deductions	12,070 82	
3 Net amount paid during the last six months of the year for losses	198,460 99	198,460 99
4 Paid for commission or brokerage		84,754 19
5 Paid for salaries, fees and other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all employes		27,392 81
6 Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states		421 43
7 All other payments and expenditures		30,164 53
Total		$ 341,193 95
8 American branches of foreign companies will please report amount sent to home offices during the last 6 months	19,883 85	
9 Aggregate amount of actual expenditures during the last six months of the year in cash		341,193 95

A copy of the Act of Incorporation, duly certified, is attached to the Annual Statement in the office of the Insurance commissioner.

STATE OF GEORGIA, County of Fulton.—Personally appeared before the undersigned Jos. N. Moody, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the agent of the Norwich Union, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

JOS. N. MOODY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of February, 1888. THOMAS J. PEEPLES,
Notary Public.

PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA,
Retail Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Fine Liquors and Wines for medicinal purposes a specialty. Also bottled English Ale, Dublin Porter and Lager Beer. Tobaccos, Cigars and Snuff; Guns and Ammunition; Pistols and Cartridges; also Field and Garden Seeds in their seasons; Glass and Crockeryware, Boots and Shoes, and many other goods too numerous to mention. A perfect Variety Store. Terms cash. Prices as low as the lowest.
PETER LYNCH.

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DUFFY'S FORMULA

A Certain Cure for the First Stages of Consumption.

Its main ingredients are raw beef and Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky, and it stimulates the energies and build up the tissues as no other scientific discovery has ever done.

"I am a Presbyterian clergyman and a Doctor o Divinity, but I am not afraid to recommend Duffy's Malt Whisky and Duffy's Formula as the purest and most effective preparation as a medicine I know of, and my experience is a large one.
"REV. B. MILLS, Meade Centre, Kansas."

Duffy's Formula is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price $1 per bottle.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKY CO.,
nfri topcolmt Rochester, N. Y.

SEMI-ANNUAL statement for the six months ending December 31st, 1887, of the condition and affairs of the GERMAN AMERICAN Insurance Company, of New York, organized under the laws of the State of New York, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state. Principal office (give street and number) 115 Broadway New York, N. Y.

I. CAPITAL.

1 Whole amount of capital stock		$1,000,000 00
2 Amount paid up in cash		1,000,000 00

STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.

2. Total par value ... $4,018,650 00 Total market value ... 4,857,840 00		$4,857,840 00
3 Cash in the company's principal offices and in hands of department managers	$ 5,142 45	
4 Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank of German American and Bank America 173,906 10, In Mercantile Trust Company, $89,900 00		
Total cash items		268,948 55
5 Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in market value uncollected		1,022 50
6 Cash in the hands of agents and in course of transmission		87,622 10
7 Uncollected premiums, home office		70,815 73
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value		$5,286,248 88

III. LIABILITIES.

1 Losses due and unpaid, $ 53,808 14		
2 Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses	196,515 12	
3 Losses resisted, including interest, costs and other expenses thereon	28,830 24	
4 Total gross amount of claims for losses	279,153 50	
5 Deduct re-insurance thereon	28,456 90	
6 Net amount of unpaid losses		250,696 60
7 Due and accrued salaries, rent, advertising and for agency and other miscellaneous expenses		$ 14,040 97
8 Unearned premiums, N. Y. Standard		1,909,373 79
Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock, script and net surplus		$2,174,111 36
Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash		1,000,000 00
Surplus beyond all liabilities		2,112,137 52
Aggregate amount of all liabilities		5,286,248 88

IV. INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1887.

1 Gross premiums and bills in course of collection at close of last six months	$ 166,455 26	
2 Net collected	166,455 26	
Gross premiums on risks written and renewed during the last six months	1,684,864 15	
Total	1,851,319 41	
3 Deduct premiums and bills in course of collection at this date	158,437 83	
4 Entire premiums collected during the last six months	1,692,881 58	
5 Deduct re-insurance and return premiums	333,174 40	
6 Net cash actually received for premiums		1,359,707 18
7 Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans, and from all other sources		100,520 61
4 Aggregate amount of income actually received during the last six months in cash		$1,460,227 79

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1887.

1 Gross amount actually paid for losses, including $2,315.78, losses occuring in previous year	$ 751,215 20	
2 Deduct all amounts actually received for Salvages (whether on losses of the last or of previous years,) $138.28; and all amounts actually received for re-insurance in other companies, $85,509.61; total deductions	85,647 89	
3 Net amount paid during the last six months of the year for losses		$665,567 31
4 Cash dividends actually paid stockholders		100,000 00
5 Paid for commission or brokerage		210,937 38
6 Paid for salaries, fees and other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employees		89,862 66
7 Paid for State, National and local taxes in this and other States		23,162 95
8 All other payments and expenditures, viz: rent, stationery, advertising, travelling expenses, etc		113,608 86
Aggregate amount of actual expenditures during the last six months of the year in cash		$1,203,139 16

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is attached to the annual statement in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, Personally appeared before the undersigned, John W. Murray, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is vice-president of German American Insurance Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

JOHN W. MURRAY, vice-pres.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of January, 1888. J. A. SILVEY, sec'y.

H. W. SHELTON,
Notary Public City and Co. of N. Y.

State of New York, City and County of N. Y.

I, JAMES A. FLACK, Clerk of the City and County of New York, and also Clerk of the Supreme Court for the said City and County, the same being a Court of Record, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That before whom the annexed deposition was taken, was, at the time of taking the same, a Notary Public of New York, dwelling in said City and County, duly appointed and sworn, and authorized to administer oaths to be used in any Court in said State, and for general purposes; that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said Notary, and that his signature thereto is genuine, as I verily believe

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court and County, the 3rd day of January, 1888.

JAMES A. FLACK, clerk.

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FLOORING, CEILING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
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LATHS, MOULDINGS, ETC.
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feb3—d&wk13t La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

SEMI-ANNUAL statement for the six months ending December 31st, 1887, of the condition of affairs of the UNITED STATES LIFE Insurance Co., of New York, organized under the laws of the State of New York, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said State. Principal office (give street and number) 261, 262 and 263 Broadway, N. Y.

I. CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock		$ 440,000
2. Amount of capital stock paid up in cash		440,000

II. INVESTED ASSETS.

1. Cost value of real estate in cash, exclusive of all incumbrances, as per Schedule A, appended to annual report filed in office of insurance commissioner		$ 63,004 24
2. Loans on bonds and mortgages (first lien) on real estate, as per schedule B, appended to annual report filed in office insurance commissioner		2,749,949 53
3. Loans secured by pledge of bonds, stocks or other marketable collaterals, as per schedule C, appended to annual report filed in office of insurance commissioner		138,831 89
4. Loans made in cash to policy-holders on this company's policies assigned as collateral Premium notes, loans on liens on policies in force		142,075 28
5. Cost value of bonds and stocks owned absolutely, as per schedule D, appended to annual report filed in office of insurance commissioner		2,193,215 87
6. Cash in company's office		613 45
7. Cash deposited in banks (name banks and amounts, respectively)—Importers and Traders' National bank, New York city, $71,589 26; New York State Banking company, $500; Merchants' Loan and Trust company, Chicago, Ill., $6,500. Total		78,589 26
8. Bills receivable		10,897 63
9. Agents' balances		25,323 52
Total net or invested assets		$ 5,402,530 17
Total net or invested assets, less depreciation		$ 5,402,530 17

OTHER ASSETS.

10. Interest due, $17 97, and accrued, $20,675 66; on bonds and mortgages		20,693 63
11. Interest accrued, $34,560 83; on bonds and stock		34,560 83
12. Interest accrued, $3,290 74; on collateral loans		3,290 74
13. Interest accrued, $6,893 14; on premium notes, loans or liens		6,893 14
14. Interest on bills due $68 74; interest on bank balances, $68 92; total		137 66
15. Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1887		80,798 29
16. Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1887		87,016 05
17. Total		$ 167,814 34
18. Deduct ten per cent for average loading on above gross amount		16,781 42
19. Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		151,032 92
20. All other items, market value of real estate over cost, as per schedule A	$ 39,195 76	
Market value of bonds and stocks over cost, as per schedule D	76,161 49	
Total		5,734,496 34

III. LIABILITIES.

1. Net present value of all the outstanding policies in force on the 31st day of December, 1887, computed according to The Actuaries' table of mortality, with four per cent insert st	$ 5,106,464 00	
Deduct net value of risks of this Company reinsured in other solvent companies	41,758 00	
Net premium reserve		$ 5,064,706 00
2. Death losses and matured endowments in process of adjustment, or adjusted and not due	$ 3,535 00	
3. Death losses and other policy claims resisted by the company	5,000 00	
4. Total policy claims		8,535 00
5. Amount of any other liability of the company, viz., premiums paid in advance, $2,108.44; accrued rents and unpresented accounts, $3,831.09; liability of lapsed policies presentable for surrender, $1,645.00. Total		7,584 53
6. Liabilities on policy holders' account		$ 5,080,825 53
Gross surplus on policy holders' acc't		$ 653,670 81
7. Gross surplus on policy holders' account, on the former basis of valuation (i. e., American table and 4½ per cent interest,) the surplus is $968,745.81.		
8. Total liabilities on policy holders' account		5,734,496 34

IV. INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1887.

1. New premiums (including notes) without deduction for commission or other expenses: cash, $........; notes, $......... Renewal premiums (including notes) without deductions for commissions or other expenses: cash, $........; notes. $——		$ 382,528 44
3. Interest on premium notes, loans or liens		127,747 71
4. All other items, viz., rents for company's property and balance profit and loss account, less debits		12,777 33
Total income		$ 523,053 48

V. DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1887.

1. Losses and additions	$ 192,732 50	
2. Matured endowments and additions	39,119 53	
3. Total	$ 231,852 03	
4. Deduct amount received from other companies for losses or claims on policies of this company reinsured, of which $—— is for matured endowments	5,000 00	
5. Total amount actually paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 226,852 03
6. Annuities		126 00
7. Surrendered policies, $20,147.74; surrendered additions to policies, $1,709.17		21,857 91
8. Total paid policy holders, items 1 to 9, inclusive	$ 248,835 94	
9. Stockholders for interest, 7 per cent on capital stock		15,400 00
10. Commissions to agents (new, $——; renewal, $——)		62,311 16
11. Salaries and traveling expenses of managers of agencies, and general, special and local agents		27,089 16
12. Medical examiners' fees		6,956 10
13. Salaries and other compensation of officers and other office employes		21,346 50
14. Taxes	$ 11,762 59	11,762 59
15. Rents paid		9,977 58
16. All other items, viz, advertising, $5,807.19; printing and stationery, $1,732.45; exchange and express, $2,719.47; law expense, $4,550.32; directors' fees, $795; traveling expenses, $375.41; miscellaneous, $6,025.08; total		22,004 90
17. Total disbursements		$ 425,683 93
18. Balance		97,369 55

VI. EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

A correct statement of the number and amount of policies, including additions, in force at the end of the previous year, and of the policies issued, revived or increased, and of those which have ceased to be in force during the year, and of those in force at the end of the year, is given in the annual report, filed in the office of Insurance Commissioner, the greatest amount insured in one risk being	30,000

A copy of the Act of Incorporation, duly certified, is attached to the Annual Statement in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, county of New York: Personally appeared before the undersigned, George H. Burford, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the president of the United States Life Insurance company, in the city of New York, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

GEO. H. BURFORD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of February, 1888. EDWIN F. CARY,
Commissioner for the State of Georgia in New York.

	1886.	1887.
New insurance written	$ 3,980,975 00	$ 5,497,820 00
Total amount insurance in force December 31	20,770,288 00	13 157,468 00

Office of Southern Department:
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F. B. SHEPARD, MAN'R.

LADIES

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THEY WILL DYE EVERYTHING. THEY ARE sold everywhere. Price 10c a package. 40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by M. B. Avary & Co., and all Druggists.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A FOREMAN FOR FURNITURE factory. Address, with references and salary wanted, Moss Manufacturing Co, Thomasville, Ga. 1wk

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY cavalry, artillery and infantry, able-bodied unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Desirable men especially needed for the cavalry regiments, both white and colored. Apply at the recruiting rendezvous, No. 33 N. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 13, fri wed 3m

WANTED—FIVE TRAVELING SALESMEN salary and expenses; no experience necessary. Address, with stamp, Kidd & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 17t

WANTED AN ACTIVE MAN OR WOMAN IN every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per month and expenses. Canvassing outfit and particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN who is willing to work. Can furnish best of references. Address Robert, care Constitution.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS—"A" SKIRT AND Bustle Combined and B. Hose Supporters. Both new. Big profits. Secure towns for spring trade. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 W. Washington St., Chicago. 3m

$100 TO $300 A MONTH CAN BE MADE working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Maine street, Richmond, Va. 1m.

WANTED—2 AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR LEADing Fine Art Works. Call at ROOM 2, 7½ North Broad.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WISH TO BUY JAMES' BANK BLOCK Stock. George S. May & Co.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS CONCERNED ARE NOTIFIED that I will not pay any bills made in my name unless on written order by me. Isaac B. Pilgrim. February 17, 1888.

LANDLORD LIENS—THE BEST FORM—SENT postpaid to any address for 50c for a tablet of 50, or 85c for 100. Address The Constitution. d&wky tf

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks $1.50. Address The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. tf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

MANSFIELD'S GLUTEN HEALTH FLOUR IS the most wholesome and nutritious food in existence. Good for all, but especially for diabetis, dyspeptics, brain workers and young children. Address I. C. Mansfield, Chattanooga, Tenn. fri sat sun

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS—NEW CROP, large and varied assortment, at Mark W. Johnson Seed Co., 48 South Broad street. 3t

SELECTED TENNESSEE SEED CORN, KNOWN as the "Montgomery White." One dollar per bushel f. o. b. Address I. C. Mansfield, Dealer in Flour, Hay, Grain and Feed, Chattanooga, Tenn. fri sat sun

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY COWS heifers and bulls of the best milk and butter families. Bulls for service. Address W. W. Boyd, box 83, Atlanta, Ga. tf

STAMPS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS FOR SALE at Constitution business office. Open until 9 p. m. tf

FOR SALE CHEAP — SEVERAL IMPOSING stones, with tables, almost new. Call on or address Weekly Department of Constitution. dec10-tf

AUCTION SALES.

WOLF'S BARGAIN HOUSE, 98 WHITEHALL street, clothing almost given away for the next twenty-five days to close of out. Overcoats $2 to $4, Casimere frock and sack coats $1.25 to $3, choice pants $1.25 to $2, bedsteads $1.25 to $8, dressers $3 to $12, four sewing machines at a slaughter, large oil paintings $1.50 to $3, three good pianos, must be sold. Also the entire stock of the Gate City Furniture factory. Now is the time for hotels and boarding houses to buy furniture at their own price. They must be sold. Auction sales promptly attended to. Money advanced on consignments. H. Wolf, auctioneer. Remember the bargains at 98 Whitehall street.

Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM, TWO blocks from postoffice. Inquire at 66 Fairlie street. tf

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—ONE STORE UNDER THE KIMball house, on Decatur street, at sixty-five dollars per month. See T. H. Willingham, at J. S. Lawton's office, over Maddox, Rucker & Co's bank. This offer ceases tonight. 3t

LADIES' COLUMN.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves, at Phillip's, 14 Marietta street

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM AT HAPEVILLE Fronts 500 feet on Central railroad. Contains 21 acres, mostly set in fruit—strawberries, raspberries, apples, peaches and some grapes. Good new barn and 4-room house, splendid water, high location good poultry house and parks. Price reasonabl Call on A. H Lindley, 27½ Whitehall street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TWO CHOICE ROOMS VACANT AT THE BELmont, 60—62 Walton street. tf

108 MARIETTA STREET—ELEGANTLY LOcated, near posto'e, nicely furnished piano in parlor, neatly kept, table unexcelled, $4 to $5 week.

HEALTHY, CLEAN LOCATION, OPPOSITE Female Institute. Board and rooms as reasonable as any first-class house can afford. 124 Peachtree.

KIRBY HOUSE, NO. 11 WHEAT STREET, NOW affords best fare and attention to local and transient. Terms moderate. Tolephone 1043. 1m

LOCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and excellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street

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FOR SALE—THE NEATEST DRUG STORE IN A growing and prosperous Georgia city. Fresh clean stock. Will invoice about $3,500 to $3,750 Good and increasing trade. Satisfactory reason fo selling. Address "Tannin," care this paper. fri sun wed

WANTED—HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT A STORE OR PART OF store for sewing machine office. Must be central. Apply to T. H. Willingham at J. S. Lawton's office, over Maddox, Rucker & Co.'s bank. 4t

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES

FOR SALE—ONE LADY'S CANOPY TOP PHAETON, used only a short time; cost $140; will sell for $95; can be seen at Weitzell & Fitzgibbons, 85 Peachtree. tf

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THE CONSTITUTION:

Published Daily and Weekly

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THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION (Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, postpaid, for $1.25 a year, or for $1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 17, 1888.

Democratic Protection.

The ideas suggested in Mr. Sullivan's letter, which we printed yesterday, are substantially those of the democratic platform on which Mr. Cleveland was elected. That platform, as we have already pointed out, while it insisted on a judicious revision of the tariff, declared in the strongest terms that no reduction should be made below the difference that exists between the prices paid to labor in the United States and those paid to labor in foreign countries.

This is the democratic view, and the Chicago platform is in the nature of a pledge to the people as to the intentions of the party. The whole matter is very simple, but it seems to be terribly misunderstood by Editor Watterson and other free-traders. The democratic party is on record as favoring the protection of American labor by means of tariff taxes, and on that record THE CONSTITUTION stands.

As to the effect of the tariff on agriculture, we think it may be safely said that the farmer who manages his business, who diversifies his crops and raises his own supplies—we think it may be safely said that such a farmer cares no more for tariff taxes than he does for the Morris dancers that cut up their jiggeries in the air, and they have no more effect on him. If he understands the question at all, he knows that the necessaries of life are cheaper now than they have ever been.

Protection concerns itself with American labor, whether it is agricultural or industrial. When THE CONSTITUTION says that our industries ought to be protected, it means that the toilers who are employed by these industries ought to be protected. The capital invested in them needs no protection. But if this capital is driven out of industrial investments, what is to become of the vast army of workingmen which it employs? It will either starve, or it will be driven into agricultural pursuits. Will such a vast aggregation of competition help the farmers? The farmers can answer that question for themselves.

No doubt the free-traders will say that it will be impossible for these unemployed workingmen to compete with the farmers, but if they cannot do that, what will they do? If, under free-trade, a suit of clothes can be bought for $7, $5, or even $2, what benefit will that be to a man who has no money to buy it?

We say let capital take care of itself, but the democratic party owes it to itself and the country to see that the workingmen are not driven out of employment by free-trade ideas.

THE bucket-shops in Wall street continue to complain of stagnation in business. Wall street is not as big an affair now as it used to be.

Worth Thinking About.

When the severest blizzard of the present winter struck the northwest, carrying death and desolation in its track, THE CONSTITUTION seriously put the question: Why not come south?

The question was a timely one, and it went home to the business and bosoms of the sufferers. Our northwestern contemporaries are discussing the matter with eager interest. The average northwestern farmer is beginning to think that he is not showing very good judgment in remaining in a region where he loses fully one-half of his time, and where the most destructive forces of nature are against him.

Why not come south. Both man and nature in this section are kind to new-comers. The lands are productive and cheap. The settlers who come among us will not have to dwell in a wilderness. They will find themselves surrounded by all the comforts of civilization, and they will soon learn to forget the very name of blizzard.

Why remain to freeze, and starve, and struggle on the bleak prairies of the northwest when the garden spot of the world is waiting for people to take possession of it and enjoy it?

IT is to be hoped that Brother Blaine feels better now.

Virginia and the Tobacco Tax.

Governor Lee, of Virginia, recently visited Washington and talked with President Cleveland concerning the effect which his message would have on the tobacco growing interests of Virginia, and he is reported as having said that the president is about to send a supplementary message to congress, in which he will revise so much of his position on the internal revenue as covers the tobacco tax. The president, it is said, admits his error in this particular, and now concedes the urgent necessity for the repeal of this tax.

It is sincerely to be hoped that this is true; and if so, such action will reflect credit on the wisdom of the president. It is reported that the president says that he overlooked the necessity of the reduction of this tax in his urgent desire to bring about tariff reduction. If this is so, the complication into which the democratic party has gotten itself, can be rendered much less annoying by an agreement on some bill which will create a reasonable reduction in the tariff, and which at the same time will give the tobacco growers of Virginia and other states the relief which they so urgently demand. There is no reason why the democratic party should not unite on a measure which will accomplish both these ends; and the president has it in his power, by making known his position on the matter, to solidify the party and make it impregnable in the campaign which it is about to undertake.

To carry Virginia, it is absolutely necessary that the tobacco tax be removed. In 1884, out of a poll of 284,991, the democratic party carried the state by a majority of only 6,141. One of the chief campaign arguments of the party at that time, to the people of Virginia, was that the tobacco interests of that state must look to the democratic party for a relief from the burdensome taxation which the republicans had placed on the great staple of the state. The democratic party of Virginia has always taken a firm stand on the question, and has ever been determined in its demand that this tax should be removed. Thus, when the president, in his message to congress, outlined a policy, which, if adopted, would completely shut out all hopes of receiving such relief from democratic hands, the faith of the great tobacco interests of Virginia was naturally shaken. These men have remained true to the democratic party for many years, looking alone to it for relief. It has been in power nearly three years, and the farmers of Virginia find that the internal revenue collector still makes his rounds among them, levying a federal tribute which is unwise, injurious, undemocratic, and in violation of distinct promise of removal, made in every democratic platform for years past.

The average Virginia tobacco planter is a man of modest means. They are scattered throughout the state, away from railroads and cities, and many of them depend solely on the products of their little farms for a livelihood and the support and welfare of their families. He finds that he is burdened with a law by which he cannot turn to advantage the products of his farm unless he goes through a system of inspection and taxation, which, when through with, robs him of the reasonable profit which he has the right to expect. What cares he for fine spun sophistry and ridiculous prattle about it being easier for the farmer to bear the burdens of internal taxation than the tariff. He knows that the former is a constant weight on his work, and a heavy and burdensome taxation on his resources. He further knows that theoretical free-trade has nothing whatever to do with giving him relief from his oppressive annoyance.

In 1886 the democratic party received a strong rebuke in Virginia on this very issue, when the republicans carried the state in the congressional elections. Since that time the democrats of Virginia have demanded from the party in congress the repeal of the measure by which the state is being slipped from the democratic foundation. The state legislature has taken a positive stand on the question, and Governor Lee was enough impressed with the importance of the necessity of action by the democratic party, to go to Washington and talk with the president about it.

There is no doubt about it. The tobacco tax must go. The democratic party is not foolish enough to cling to a measure which it knows to be its constant menace. We beg our representatives to think of this and save the country from the impending peril of falling again into the hands of republican misrule.

LITTLE BENNY FORAKER now has a chance to bring his little breeches to the front.

A City Hospital.

The meeting held by our physicians, last night, shows that the movement to establish a first-class city hospital is receiving the serious consideration of thoughtful citizens.

It is time to look into this matter. We have reached a point where the city cannot well do without a hospital suited to the wants and necessities of a growing and prosperous community.

Delay will do no good. Sooner or later the hospital will have to be established, and the fact that it is needed now is a sufficient reason for going to work at once. Atlanta is abundantly able to maintain such an institution, and the claims of humanity, public convenience, and our increasing population make it imperatively necessary that it should be done. By all means, let us have the hospital.

JOHN SHERMAN'S bloody shirt appears to be getting in his way.

The Cotton Seed Oil Tax.

We regret to see our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, aligning itself with the hog monopolies of the west for the purpose of injuring the cotton seed oil industry of the south.

The Times takes the position that cotton seed oil should be taxed because it is used, in great quantities, in the manufacture of lard, to the detriment of the hog crop of the west. We are surprised that such a vigorous opponent to the policy of protection should thus array itself on the side of protection in its worst form. What right have the hog monopolies of the west to be protected, at the expense of the cotton seed oil industry of the south? The Times thinks that the use of cotton seed oil as an adulterant in the manufacture of lard, makes it liable for taxation in order that the genuine article may be protected. Our esteemed contemporary makes a grievous mistake in classifying cotton seed oil as an adulterant. Webster defines the meaning of the word "adulterate," "to debase or make impure by admixture of baser materials; to contaminate; to corrupt."

Cotton seed oil is just as pure as hog's fat; it is a purely vegetable oil; is as clear and wholesome as olive oil; and besides being very much cheaper, is the fruit of distinctly an American industry. In its mixture with hog's fat to make lard there is no concealment about how it is done; nobody is injured, no harm is done; lard is rendered cheaper, and the men who grow cotton are provided opportunity of turning a few dollars out of what before was a useless refuse on their hands. Of course this state of affairs is not entirely satisfactory to the hog monopolies of the west, because the lard manufacturers of this country do not now have to depend on them as they once did. The consequence is that hog fat has been reduced proportionately in price, as the value of cotton seed oil has become more generally recognized. Therefore the hog fat monopolists appeal to congress and ask it to tax the cotton seed oil industry out of existence to prevent it from further injuring their business.

This is simply absurd. If they want to make hog fat lard, they have the material with which to do it and both the means and privilege to do so. They can establish lard manufactories, and can make as much of the pure hog fat article as they want, and they would meet with a ready sale for it; but, if other men want to make lard with cotton seed oil and hog fat mixed, they also have the right to do so, and the public has a right to suit itself in what it buys, provided, of course, that there shall be no deception in the article sold.

The truth of the matter is, the effort to tax cotton seed oil is simply another step towards carrying out of the internal revenue policy, which some of our democratic friends seem to admire so strongly. Our people are burdened with taxes on their corn, taxes on their orchards, taxes on the products of their farms, and taxes on their tobacco, and since some of our public men seem to be willing not only to condone, but to continue the infamous system which allows it, other people have come to the conclusion, that they will be willing to have our cotton taxed and will yield to it without a murmur. It is coming to this and the sooner our people put their heels on the neck of this infamous, iniquitous and Russian system of internal revenue taxation, and crush it absolutely out of existence, the better it will be for the advancement of our interests.

The New York Mail and Express very properly says of this new departure of the internal revenue contingent, to tax cotton seed oil:

> The proposal is utterly wrong and mischievous on all accounts. The cotton seed oil industry is as legitimate as the hog growing industry, and it will be as gross an outrage for the government to interfere with the one as with the other. Such legislation, in whatever interest it is passed, is a degradation of the functions of the national government and a step in the direction of centralization and paternalism. The congress of the United States has no business to potter with the details of the grocery business in any case, and especially it has no business to legislate for the destruction of the industries of a part of the people in order to secure larger profits in business to another part of the people; the whole thing is undemocratic, unrepublican, un-American.

WE have observed that the man who makes a business of advertising doesn't complain about hard times in his other business.

A Strange Humorist.

The death of D. R. Locke, of the Toledo Blade, better known as "Petroleum V. Nasby," cannot be called a loss to American literature.

It is not likely that Locke ever regarded himself as a literary man. He knew what suited the average reader, and he gave him what he wanted. He was not hampered by high ideals, lofty aims, and all that sort of thing. He went into the newspaper business just as a man goes into a grocery trade. He did not care to keep first-class goods when his customers were satisfied with an inferior article. During the late war, it will be recollected that Locke became a fierce partisan. He found that the mixture of dialect and bad spelling contained in the "Nasby Letters" commanded a wide circle of readers, and enabled him to assail the south and the democracy with a savage freedom altogether unsuited to the editorial page. These letters are classed under the head of humorous productions, but their humor is of a ferocious kind. In order to get into a humorous vein Nasby had to find something or somebody to attack. He wanted to poke his coarse fun at something that was helpless and in trouble, and he was in his glory just after the war when he had the impoverished confederates for the subject matter of his ridicule and abuse. When he got off a joke he wanted it to leave a sting behind.

Locke did other work of a serious character. He visited Ireland and wrote up the wrongs and hardships of the tenants. He also threw himself into the prohibition movement. In every line of work, however, he was controlled by his prejudices, and whenever he struck a blow it was with a sledge-hammer. He never attempted to acquire a polished or even a correct style. Strong and uncouth in person, he seemed well satisfied to turn out the roughest kind of journalistic work so long as it was strong. It mattered little to him that his sentences were coarse, slangy and defective in construction. If they cut; if they hurt something or somebody, he was satified.

The success of this writer should not induce others to imitate him. It is doubtful whether the country would now tolerate another Nasby. The man himself was doubtless honest and fearless, but his methods were crude and aggressive. If he was a genuine humorist, it is to be hoped that we shall not look upon his like again.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

THE QUEEN OF Sweden has a very red nose.

BROTHER BLAINE should burn his own letters.

THE WAR ON bucket-shops should include Wall street.

AS A DARK horse Brother Blaine will be able to do a good deal of pawing and snorting.

THEY HAVE STRUCK oil in New Jersey. If oil can be found there, it can be found anywhere in the world.

KEEP YOUR EYES skinned for counterfeit money. And it will do no harm to skin them to a limited extent for the genuine article.

IT IS SAID that Anarchist Parsons was a Mason, and gave the Masonic sign of distress to the jury when he spoke in his defense.

THE NEW TEXAS state capitol will be dedicated from May 14 to 19. It is built of native red granite, in the shape of a Greek cross, Doric style, and cost $4,000,000. It has 260 rooms, hall and corridors, and the highest dome of any building in America. The state paid the syndicate that built it 3,000,000 acres of land situated in the "Panhandle," and comprising nine counties.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mend Your Ways.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Is there no way to get the "weather end" of Marietta street paved? That part of the street from Haiman's to the Hinman factory, and even beyond, is in a condition that would disgrace any civilized city. Take the other principal thoroughfares and compare the part next to the city limits, and you find nothing approaching this. And this is perhaps the busiest thoroughfare in the city, and one used more than any other by our manufacturers, who are doing so much to build up the city. Cannot something be done on this last reminder of our condition before the cotton exposition?
PROGRESS.

Why Men Wear Black.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Why is black worn by gentlemen in full dress? SUBSCRIBER.

Bulwer's "Pelham" became so popular immediately after its publication as to change the fashion of gentlemen's coats. In those days gentlemen wore, for evening dress, coats of brown, or green, or blue, according to their fancy. In the novel Lady Francis Pelham says in a letter to her son: "Apropos of the complexion, I did not like that blue coat you wore when I last saw you. You look best in black, which is a great compliment, for people must be very distinguished in appearance to do so." Every gentleman who read "Pelham" took to himself the "great compliment," and from that day black has been the color of gentlemen's full dress.

Will Not Be a Candidate.

ATLANTA, February 15.—Editors Constitution: I notice in this morning's issue of your most excellent paper reference is made to myself as a probable candidate for senator from the thirty-fourth senatorial district.

I desire to say that having opened an office in this city for the sole purpose of practicing my profession, I shall devote myself exclusively to the law, which I have always found far more pleasant and lucrative than politics.

By the generous favor of the good people of my native county I have spent the past five years in public office, and could doubtless secure an election to the senate if disposed to seek it, but under the circumstances I am a candidate for no office, and would not accept any, even from a people who by their unselfish devotion to my interests have won my life-long esteem and gratitude. I wish—not office—but clients and fees. JNO. CLAY SMITH.

This One is John S.

ATLANTA, February 16, 1888.—Editors Constitution: In justice to the public, will you kindly explain the following: As per engagement and previous announcement, J. S. Murphy appeared at DeGive's last night in "Kerry Gow." To say that his rendition of the Irish comedy was ordinary would hardly express the opinion of those who saw him. Now, Mr. Murphy published editorials from a St. Louis paper exceedingly flattering to himself and the play.

In the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of the 13th instant appears this theatrical report of Joseph Murphy:

> Mr. Joseph Murphy, the popular Irish comedian, had a good opening at the Grand last night in Kerry Gow. No introduction for either Mr. Murphy or Kerry Gow is demanded, and as Dan O'Hara Mr. Murphy is familiar to almost everybody who has seen inside of a theater during the last ten years. His work now is as thoroughly pleasing as ever.

The notice contains other compliments to Mr. Joseph Murphy and his company.

It is impossible that this is the Murphy who played in Atlanta, because he is booked for the "Grand opera house" for the whole of this week. Is J. S. Murphy using Joseph Murphy's laurels as a tool to promote his own interest and counterfeiting him in name and plays, or is he solely on his own hook? ONE WHO SAW HIM.

"Let Us Have Peace."

STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga., February 16.—Editors Constitution: The political pot of DeKalb county is not white heat, neither is it boiling over by a jug full. Some would be candidates want to spring the whisky issue, and have gone so far as to say that the citizens of the county are not satisfied with her prohibition laws and that they would not object to the prohibiting the sale of whisky but want to be allowed to manufacture it.

The people two or three years ago by a majority of 315 votes said they neither wanted whisky sold or manufactured in the county, and today if the question was left to the people the majority would be greater still.

Editor Hanes, in this week's issue of the DeKalb Chronicle, says:

> We are perfectly honest and sincere when we say that another election, on this question, in DeKalb county, will not change the result. A majority of the voters of this county, have declared for prohibition, and the continued agitation of the question, can only produce evil. Our bitterest enemies could not wish the people of this county a worse fate than the continual agitation of local option."

J. M. GOLDSMITH.

Female Suffrage.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Where do women vote, and are they allowed to vote at presidential elections? READER.

The legislature of the territory of Wyoming, by an act approved December 10, 1869, granted the right of suffrage to women. The same right was extended to women in the territory of Washington in 1883, and has long been exercised by them in the territory of Utah. Woman suffrage, limited to school elections, has at various times been conferred, as follows: Women may vote at school meetings in Nebraska, New Hampshire, Vermont, Dakota and Wyoming; at school elections in Colorado and Minnesota, and for members of school committees in Massachusetts; at school meetings in Michigan and New York, if they are tax-payers; in Washington territory, if they are liable to taxation. Widows and unmarried women in Idaho may vote as to special district taxes, if they hold taxable property. In Oregon, widows having children and taxable property may vote at school meetings. In Indiana, "women not married nor minors, who pay taxes and are listed as parents, guardians or heads of families, may vote at school meetings." In Kentucky any white widow having a child of school age is a qualified school voter; if she has no child, but is a taxpayer, she may vote on the question of taxes. In Kansas, women over twenty-one years of age may vote on all school and municipal affairs. In no state are they permitted to vote for state officers or at presidential elections.

Mining Notes From White.

NACOOCHEE, White county, Ga.—Editors Constitution: In your issue of Sunday last was an article under the caption "Mining Boom in Habersham County," in which were two errors which I desire to correct. The first was in the caption locating the "boom" in Habersham county. It should have been White county, as all the property referred to is in White county, and belongs to the Nacoochee mining district. The second error was in naming the party Elam Johnston. It should have been J. Lamb Johnson, who, though a resident of Charleston, S. C., married a lady of this place, and has large land interests here, and is one of our most enterprising farmers and public spirited citizens.

His recent purchases here have not only greatly enlarged the gold bearing property owned by himself and his associates, but also greatly enhanced the value of the old Richardson or Lumsden mine, which they have been working for several months past, as the water right thus secured, and the ditch they are now cutting will enable them to work this property much more advantageously and effectively than it has been possible to do in the past.

At no time since mining was begun here, has there been so much activity, nor such demand for mining property as there has been recently.

Mr. Martin, of London, England, who bought the Dean mine a short time since, will in the early spring put the water on this property, and erect a mill for crushing the ore.

Mr. Johnson, too, is one of the lessees of the Childs mine near here, on which is the only stamp mill which has been in operation in our district for several years past. The best comment on what they are doing at this mine is afforded in the fact of Mr. Johnson's recent heavy investment in other gold property here.

Colonel Jaques, who also made extensive purchases of mining property here a few months since, has had constructed a dam on the Chattahoochee river, with a view to diverting the water for mining on his property, and recently had an engineer on the ground engaged in a preliminary survey, with the view of locating ditches, mills, etc.

Then the old Nacoochee, or as it is now called, the Hanby Mountain Mining company, are now engaged in erecting a twenty stamp mill on their property.

Every indication now points to a season of such activity in gold mining here as has never been known before, and with such results doubtless as will bring Nacoochee prominently to the front as a mining center.

An Ex-Confederate in Need.

A correspondent calls attention to a case that will at once enlist the sympathies of the charitably inclined. In Gainesville resides an old ex-confederate soldier, S. R. Walker, who was badly wounded in the war. He has a wife and seven children, all unable to help him. Mr. Walker tries hard to earn a living by patching shoes, but with his bodily afflictions, he finds it impossible. Our correspondent thinks if the old soldier had a shoemaker's sewing machine he would be able to do much better, and suggests that it would be a kind and graceful act for some of the readers of THE CONSTITUTION to contribute small sums for the purchase of the machine. Mr. Walker is vouched for by the mayor of Gainesville and other men of standing there and in Atlanta. Contributions sent to Hon. John A. Smith, mayor of Gainesville, Ga., will be used for the purpose designated, or if left at this office they will be forwarded.

THE VERY THING.

Rubinstein has been made a councilor of Russia and an excellency.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland will probably visit Florida next week.

There are said to be more than 60,000 northern visitors in Florida this winter.

The colored people are raising subscriptions to erect a Lincoln monument in Washington.

Senator Evarts, of New York, is a very able man. He can easily sit with his legs crossed at the knees and with both feet on the floor.

Trenton, N. J., has a very beautiful young girl, a somnambulist, who perambulates the public streets in her night dress. Trenton young men do not retire early.

Mrs. Elizabeth Weaver Hendrickson, of Du-Quoin, Ill., who is 102 years old, says she is the oldest Methodist in America, and is proud of being of the "shouting kind."

A farmer in Jackson county, Michigan, has a spring of warm water on his farm which in winter keeps the snow melted for yards around. The spring serves as a winter rendezvous for frogs.

Atchison, Kas., has more church members who swear than any other city of its size in the country. It is only since the telephone came into general use that the fact has been noticed.

The Russian government has ordered from a London firm a number of war baloons, each one to be provided with a car to accommodate six men. All of the European nations are getting ready to fight for peace.

THE TRUSTEES WIN.

A Decision in a Case Between Stockholders and Trustees.

CHATTANOOGA, February 16.—[Special.]—The supreme court decided the celebrated Clarksville female academy case today, being a suit of the Clarksville female academy against the Tennessee conference of the Methodist Episcopal church south.

The academy was incorporated in 1846 under a board of trustees. In 1854 the charter was so amended as to admit stockholders at $25 per share. Subscriptions were raised by an agent appointed for the purpose, and the building was greatly enlarged. The school flourished until the war, when it was virtually suspended. It was revived, but never seemed to thrive. The trustees owned the large building, surrounded by ten acres of valuable land. Some of the stockholders finally filed a bill to authorize the trustees to sell part of the land and build on the remainder a suitable house for a school and continue that school. A consent decree was entered authorizing such action, and seven acres of the land was sold for $10,000. Then ten other stockholders filed a bill claiming that the charter was void, and asking that this money be divided among the shareholders. The chancellor decreed that the charter was not void, and that the trustees should build this new house. The supreme court affirmed this decree.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Items of General Interest From the Old North State.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 16.—[Special.]—The trustees of the state university met here today, Governor Scales presiding, and had a long session. Affairs of the university were thoroughly discussed.

M. H. Tuttle has resigned the position of sheriff.

Duncan Bros., grocers, of Charlotte, yesterday made an assignment to Charles H. Duls. Liabilities thirty-five hundred dollars; assets about the same.

The roaring noise in the wells in the vicinity of Glenwood, Johnston county, continues. The same phenomenon is now reported in Duplin county. At nearly regular intervals, one well there, on the premises of C. Byrd, is thus affected. The sound is that of boiling and trembling, and is audible at a distance of nearly a hundred yards from the mouth of the well.

At Salisbury night before last Johnson & Ramsay's tobacco factory was burned, with all its machinery and stock of tobacco. The latter was insured. There was no insurance on the buildings, the tobacco being property of J. L. Herrick. At one time the town was in danger of destruction.

An Improbable Story.

CHICAGO, February 16.—A dispatch from Vienna in the morning papers states that Mr. Lawton, United States minister there, has accepted from Harry Farber, a rich American and a relative of President Cleveland, who is studying law at Vienna university, an offer of one million dollars to the American government, with which to endow a university at Chicago on the Vienna model. Consul-General Cloussenius said today:

"I don't believe the story. In the first place, I don't know any Harry Farber, but I do know Dr. Ferber, who is wealthy, though not a millionaire, and not at all likely to give his money for such purposes. Furthermore, he is not a relative of President Cleveland. He is German born. I doubt even the gift of $1,000,000—that's $2,500,000 gulden—and would be sufficient to place the university on its feet here.

CHICAGO, February 16.—H. T. Furber, at 161 LaSalle street, when questioned about the dispatch said:

"Yes, I saw it this morning. It means my son. There is not a word of truth in it. Good day."

Sale of Lots at Decatur, Ala.

DECATUR, Ala., February 16.—[Special.]—The officers of the Decatur Land company have been besieged all day by parties purchasing lots in the new addition, just put on the market. These lots are considered as choice residence property and are being sold for from three hundred to fifteen hundred dollars each. Already some four hundred lots have been sold with a clause in the deeds stipulating that a house shall be built on each lot within four months. At least five hundred houses will be erected in the next few months. This will relieve, to some extent, the great pressure for accommodations created by the large influx of people.

Articles of incorporation were filed today for the Decatur Iron company with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars.

A Lunatic Killed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 16.—[Special.] The engineer of a north bound passenger train on the Alabama Great Southern railway, today, discovered the dead body of a woman lying near the track, about two miles this side of Tuscaloosa. The train was stopped and the body examined. It proved to be that of a handsome woman about 25 years old, and the cuts and bruises found showed that she had been knocked from the track by a passing train. Attached to the bosom of the woman's dress was a card bearing a number, and by this it was supposed she was an escaped lunatic from the asylum, not far distant. The Tuscaloosa authorities were notified of the finding of the body.

Coke Ovens Shutting Down.

PITTSBURG, Pa., February 16.—Twenty-five per cent. of the coke ovens in the Connellsville region were shut down today in accordance with the agreement made by the operators a few days ago. The suspension is for the purpose of restricting production, and will throw 1,500 men out of employment. The operators are firm in their determination not to reduce the selling price of coke, and say that a partial shut down will continue indefinitely if blast furnaces blow out, as one of the furnaces have threatened.

Charges Against Gould and Sage.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Charges against Jay Gould and Russell Sage, made on behalf of stockholders of the Kansas Pacific railroad company, charging them with appropriating to their own use three millions of the company's bonds, were laid before the grand jury this morning by Assistant District Attorney Sample. The jury was given all the documents bearing on the case, and on Monday next witnesses will be summoned. A decision will probably not be reached before the latter part of next week.

The American Shipping League.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—Over 150 delegates from various states to the American Shipping and Industrial League convention met at the produce exchange this morning. Captain T. J. Woodward, vice-president of the National league, opened the convention. John Rymond, a sugar planter was elected temporary chairman, and he introduced Hon. B. F. Jonas, who welcomed the visitors. Ex-Governor E. O. Stannard, of Missouri, was elected permanent chairman. He delivered a short address complimentary to New Orleans for its efforts to promote this enterprise.

Tennessee Prohibitionists.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 16.—[Special.] The prohibition state committee will meet in this state on the twenty-second of the month. Reduced rates have been made by all the railroads.

The secretary of state today registered the charter of the Chattanooga Publishing company. The company will publish a republican daily in Chattanooga.

They Traded.

From the New York Sun.

The husband of a woman in Sheffield, England, having got out of work a few months ago, went to Australia, and on his way out made the acquaintance of a woman who formed a great attachment for him. Finding that he was already married, she suggested that possibly his wife left at home would sell him to her, and he jokingly advised her to "write and ask." She did write, and the wife not only wrote that she was willing, but named her price, $500. The figure was too high, and, after a little bargaining, $100 was accepted. The money was sent, and with it a document, drawn up in legal form, setting forth that for the sum named the wife relinquished all future claim to her husband. This was signed by the wife, and sent back to Australia. The latest report is that the man and the woman have since been married.

Oleomargarine and Cotton Seed Oil.

From the Philadelphia Record.

It may be stated as a scientific fact that oleomargarine is better than poor butter, and that lard which is one-half cotton seed oil is better than lard which is altogether lard. The only mistake of dealers is that they do not sell their manufactured product for what it is. Adulterations that improve the quality of food, or substitutes that are as clean and healthful as the articles they are intended to compete with, should not be taxed out of existence. The only thing which needs statutory regulation is the practice of imposing upon purchasers by selling them what they do not want in place of what they ask for. Congress need not meddle. It may be better employed in cutting down the taxes.

WALKS AND TALKS.

Mr. Pat Calhoun and Solicitor Howell C. Glenn returned home yesterday morning from New Orleans. They went to New Orleans for the purpose of arguing a case in the United States court before Judge Pardee. They opposed each other, and the arguments of both are represented to have been able. Judge Pardee did not render his decision, so it is not known which one of these young lawyers won the fight. It so happened that they were in the crescent city during the Mardi Gras festivities, and they were delighted with the celebration. Both speak in glowing language regarding the beauties of New Orleans.

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BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

MR. JOHN C. PERKERSON, Sumter, S. C.: "The Mason cotton-picker is a success. I visited the work shop of the inventor a few weeks ago, and he showed me his recent improvements. He is a great inventive genius, and I believe his machine is destined to revolutionize the method of harvesting cotton. It will doubtless supersede manual labor in picking the staple."

MR. DAVID C. JOHNSON, Beuna Vista, Texas: "There is one thing that I noticed while I was traveling through Arkansas, Texas and other western states, and that is the number of Georgians to be found there. In almost every town you can find men who emigrated from Georgia or South Carolina. Most of these immigrants are doing well. Some of them, however, would prefer living in the south, and not a few of them have come back. I don't think many people will go from the south to the west hereafter. I believe the tide of emigration has been checked."

MR. EDWARD GILHARDT, Brooklyn: "I come to Atlanta once a year to sell goods, and I always do a good business. This trip I have done better than I ever did before. The merchants seem disposed to buy freely, and I got more orders and larger orders than I received either last year or the year before. I can't see that either prohibition or anti-prohibition has injured Atlanta. The city seems prosperous and matters are moving along swimmingly."

MR. J. L. BASS, of Rome—"We who are interested in the society of immigration and development of the south feel very much elated at the success of our meetings with the Central and Southern Traffic association. We have obtained rates which are as low as are ever given by the railroads of the country and it is certainly to be hoped that great good will result. Excursions? No, they are not exactly excursions. I do not like that word, for it always carries with it the idea of crowds. The rate is simply this: Any person from any town in the north or west can buy a ticket for any town in the south at one cent and a half per mile. These tickets can only be purchased at certain times, but the terms and conditions are very liberal and ought to bring us many northern visitors. Every person in the south ought to take the liveliest interest in this movement for it undoubtedly means a boom, or rather a substantial increase of population for the south."

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From the Chicago Times.

The latest engineering achievement in that region is the completion and opening to traffic of the bridge over the Oxus, across which the first train of cars passed just three weeks ago. It is about a thousand feet longer than the Brooklyn bridge, although the water spanned by the latter is in breadth and volume immeasurably greater than the water of the classic Central Asia river. All central Asian streams are pretty much alike in character, the river bed is immensely broad in proportion to the stream. A river only a hundred feet wide struggles through a sandy nullah or canyon that measures half a mile across. But the banks of this canyon are generally steep, the river frequently shifts its course, and the whole has to be bridged before a railroad can be brought across. From the Oxus to Samarcand, the ancient capital of Timur, all will be plain sailing.

Wise Canadian Virgins.

From the Chesley, Ont., Enterprise.

About a month ago a young Dakota man, who had formerly lived in the neighborhood of Chesley, came back with the avowed intention of getting a wife. He seemed to have plenty of money dressed well, was able to talk very glibly of the attractions of western life, and on the whole was getting along famously with the young ladies when the news of the last terrible blizzard came to hand. A'as! alas! not a girl in the whole country will now speak to him. His big buffalo coat, which formerly secured for its occupant a sort of romantic interest, now sends cold chills through every girl who sees it and causes her involuntarily to think of icebergs and avalanches and blizzards and frosty things in general. The poor fellow is disconsolate. He says he is not afraid of any kind of a rival composed of flesh and blood, but thinks it unfair that he should be asked to fight againt the elements.

En Route Toward Gettysburg.

From Colonel Aylett, who wore the gray
We get the facts we here array:
Lee's invaders were on their way.

Passing a Pennsylvania town,
Greencastle, a modest village brown,
Women look out with fear and frown.

One the Old Flag as an apron wore;
Waved it with pride as she stood by her door,
While the soldiers in gray marched past footsore.

Daring these men—brothers, alas!—
To touch the flag, this handsome lass
Tries to annoy them as they pass.

Her pluck and loyalty have charms;
Picket salutes her, no one harms,
And one marching regiment carries arms.

Many salute her with a sigh,
Thinking of home with moistened eye,
As on toward Gettysburg they hie.

Sarah Smith was the name that she bore
When Gettysburg shook with the battle's roar.
On Fame's fair page put her name to the fore!
—Edward S. Creamer.

FOR A CITY HOSPITAL.

Non Sectarian as to Religion and Medicine.

An Interesting Meeting at the Court House—The Physicians United—Some Interesting Talks—The Final Vote.

In response to the call for a meeting of physicians and interested citizens to consider the subject of a proposed general city hospital, a large and enthusiastic assembly filled the courthouse basement last evening.

The subject is one that for years has received just enough attention to demonstrate the fact that Atlanta is in urgent need of a city hospital, but never before has the matter been handled in so unanimous and enthusiastic a manner as it was last night.

Promptly at half-past seven the meeting was called to order. Upon motion of Dr. E. J. Roach Dr. J. S. Todd was chosen chairman. Dr. H. F. Scott was chosen secretary.

The chairman explained briefly and pointedly the object for which the meeting had been called. Dr. J. C. Olmsted then introduced the following resolutions and moved their adoption:

> Whereas, we hail with joy this movement looking to the establishment of a general hospital for the city of Atlanta, the want of which in a city of this size has been long recognized by the medical profession, and the absence of which is a discredit to a city of 70,000 inhabitants; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, that we, collectively and individually, pledge our hearty support to the inauguration of a city hospital, which shall be non-sectarian, both religiously and medically, in its constitution, and shall thus fulfill its mission as a blessing to our common humanity; and which, in its free benevolence, shall truly illustrate the enterprise and progressive civilization of this our "Gate City of the South."

The motion was seconded by Dr. A. R. Alley, who made a brief, but telling speech in favor of the motion.

Dr. T. S. Powell, in charge of the Ivy street hospital, then spoke against the motion.

"It has been said that Atlanta is the largest city of the United States without a general hospital—that this fact is a disgrace to Atlanta. Why have we never had a hospital? Because we have the healthiest city in the world. Why, the biggest card ever published for Atlanta is the fact that she is actually too healthy to support a city hospital. Now, if you wish it to be noised abroad that Atlanta is becoming unhealthy like Mobile or New Orleans or Birmingham, just go ahead and build a city hospital. Why, they tried that once on Fair street, and they had to close out in thirty days."

Dr. Powell then spoke at some length about Ivy street hospital. Referring to the fact that it had been founded by the ladies of Atlanta and the faculty of the Southern Medical college, he continued: "Should we ignore the ladies? should we forget the services of the faculty? The proposition is a reflection upon both the ladies and the faculty. Why, you'd have to build an amphitheatre to carry out the idea as proposed—and an amphitheatre costs money."

Doctor Powell spoke for thirty-three minutes.

It was immediately moved that the speeches be limited to ten minutes, and that no one could make more than one speech except by general consent. The motion was unanimously carried.

Dr. Olmsted was called for, and responded briefly.

"I have no reply for Dr. Powell's eloquent special pleading for his private hospital. I do not wish to criticise any intrusion of personal or pecuniary motives. We are to discuss the subject of a city hospital, and to accomplish our purpose it behooves us to exclude factions and college interests, and to pull together. Nor will I insult this audience of intelligent people by stopping to reply to the doctor's theory—that a city of over 70,000 people, a railroad center, and inhabited by plain, every-day mortals, who are subject to disease and death, is too healthy to need a city hospital. Dr. Powell has referred, in a sarcastic manner, to our amphitheater, a hospital from which all the colleges can derive benefit. Is the picture any more ludicrous than that of a private hospital where only one college and one sect can derive any benefit from the experiments performed? Atlanta needs a hospital, and she needs it now."

Dr. Earnest spoke briefly. "While my healthy friend, Dr. Powell, was speaking I was almost willing to agree with him that it would be a good idea to abolish graveyards anyhow. But I have come back to my old belief. We need a city hospital, one owned by by the city and controlled by the council, or by a board of trustees appointed by the council. Make the hospital of so high a character that medical students can afford to come from all over Georgia, and the south, to learn from it. Judiciously managed such a hospital could be made almost, if not quite, self-supporting. I agree with my friend—we need a hospital and we need it now."

"I move we hear from Judge Calhoun," said Dr. Durham.

The Judge responded to the call. "I came here tonight not to speak, but because I was deeply interested in what was to be said by others. We need a city hospital. I do not mean to criticize Dr. Powell—his heart is all right, his motives, I am satisfied, are not personal nor pecuniary. But it's an idea that I have cherished for a long time. My public career has been such as to bring me in close contact with people of all classes, and I am convinced that the city is in urgent need of a general hospital. The private hospitals are good in their place, and I shall continue to contribute to their support. But we need a general hospital. It is really surprising that so important a need has been so long neglected. Why? We have done much for public education. I noticed a few days since that $180,000 has just been donated to a colored university in Atlanta. We have paved streets. Now, none of that is really absolutely necessary. Provision against ignorance or against muddy streets is in the nature of a luxury, but provision against sickness is a necessity. If we lay the foundation even, outside help will come to us. This objection of Dr. Powell's that it will cost money is really no objection. Every institution costs money, but even a costly institution may be a paying institution. Take hold of this earnestly, and in a few years it will be self-supporting. I have been raised in Atlanta, and from my heart I wish you God speed in this worthy undertaking."

Dr. Tucker next responded to a general call. "If we announce as our best card that Atlanta is too healthy to support a hospital, I'm afraid our credit would suffer for the simple fact that no sensible man would believe us. If Atlanta is so healthy, how do these fat, well-dressed doctors manage to live? And wouldn't it be a still better card to drum all the doctors out of town? I would hate to see some of them go—my family physician especially, but would cheerfully part with them if the city must be advertised as Dr. Powell suggests. And those monuments at Oakland, and strangers all wondering why other cities sent their dead here to be buried? Wouldn't that be a good card? Now about the benevolent home. The trustees have run the hospital on a private basis long enough. People are tired of hearing us beg for money. So they have filed a petition to the superior court that the property of the home—valued at $10,000—be sold and the money deposited in the city treasury with the understanding that when the city will donate an eqivalent amount, then that money will be donated to help build a general hospital. It is a question of time. Now is the time—$10,000 just ready to be appropriated. We need a hospital, and now is the time."

Dr. Logan spoke a few words in favor of the resolution: "The plan proposed is a feasible one, and there can be no question as to the necessity for a general hospital."

Letters had been received from a number of physicians that were unable to be present. All agreed that the city should have a general hospital, and the secretary read, among others, the letters of Dr. F. H. Orme, N. O. Harris, J. W. Stone, M. T. Salter and T. T. Powell.

Dr. Gaston arose and made a few remarks: "The new hospital will inevitably cause additional taxation, and we should not recommend an additional burden unless it be a matter of necessity. It is a matter of business, and as such I shall vote against the resolution."

Dr. Love next spoke in favor of the resolution. "If the truth of the matter were given," said he, "many a death certificate in Atlanta would read, 'died according to law.' A hospital is emphatically a necessity. Now, another truth. If you will examine statistics, Atlanta's health is not so much better than the

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The chairman explained briefly and pointedly the object for which the meeting had been called. Dr. J. C. Olmsted then introduced the following resolutions and moved their adoption:

Whereas, we hail with joy this movement looking to the establishment of a general hospital for the city of Atlanta, the want of which in a city of this size has been long recognized by the medical profession, and the absence of which is a discredit to a city of 70,000 inhabitants; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, collectively and individually, pledge our hearty support to the inauguration of a city hospital, which shall be non-sectarian, both religiously and medically, in its constitution, and shall thus fulfill its mission as a blessing to our common humanity; and which, in its free benevolence, shall truly illustrate the enterprise and progressive civilization of this our "Gate City of the South."

The motion was seconded by Dr. A. R. Alley, who made a brief, but telling speech in favor of the motion.

Dr. T. S. Powell, in charge of the Ivy street hospital, then spoke against the motion.

"It has been said that Atlanta is the largest city of the United States without a general hospital—that this fact is a disgrace to Atlanta. Why have we never had a hospital? Because we have the healthiest city in the world. Why, the biggest card ever published for Atlanta is the fact that she is actually too healthy to support a city hospital. Now, if you wish it to be noised abroad that Atlanta is becoming unhealthy like Mobile or New Orleans or Birmingham, just go ahead and build a city hospital. Why, they tried that once on Fair street, and they had to close out in thirty days."

Dr. Powell then spoke at some length about Ivy street hospital. Referring to the fact that it had been founded by the ladies of Atlanta and the faculty of the Southern Medical college, he continued: "Should we ignore the ladies? should we forget the services of the faculty? The proposition is a reflection upon both the ladies and the faculty. Why, you'd have to build an amphitheatre to carry out the idea as proposed—and an amphitheatre costs money."

Doctor Powell spoke for thirty-three minutes.

It was immediately moved that the speeches be limited to ten minutes, and that no one could make more than one speech except by general consent. The motion was unanimously carried.

Dr. Olmsted was called for, and responded briefly.

"I have no reply for Dr. Powell's eloquent special pleading for his private hospital. I do not wish to criticise any intrusion of personal or pecuniary motives. We are to discuss the subject of a city hospital, and to accomplish our purpose it behooves us to exclude factions and college interests, and to pull together. Nor will I insult this audience of intelligent people by stopping to reply to the doctor's theory—that a city of over 70,000 people, a railroad center, and inhabited by plain, every-day mortals, who are subject to disease and death, is too healthy to need a city hospital. Dr. Powell has referred, in a sarcastic manner, to our amphitheater, a hospital from which all the colleges can derive benefit. Is the picture any more ludicrous than that of a private hospital where only one college and one sect can derive any benefit from the experiments performed? Atlanta needs a hospital, and she needs it now."

Dr. Earnest spoke briefly. "While my healthy friend, Dr. Powell, was speaking I was almost willing to agree with him that it would be a good idea to abolish graveyards anyhow. But I have come back to my old belief. We need a city hospital, one owned by by the city and controlled by the council, or by a board of trustees appointed by the council. Make the hospital of so high a character that medical students can afford to come from all over Georgia, and the south, to learn from it. Judiciously managed such a hospital could be made almost, if not quite, self-supporting. I agree with my friend—we need a hospital and we need it now."

"I move we hear from Judge Calhoun," said Dr. Durham.

The Judge responded to the call. "I came here tonight not to speak, but because I was deeply interested in what was to be said by others. We need a city hospital. I do not mean to criticize Dr. Powell—his heart is all right, his motives, I am satisfied, are not personal nor pecuniary. But it's an idea that I have cherished for a long time. My public career has been such as to bring me in close contact with people of all classes, and I am convinced that the city is in urgent need of a general hospital. The private hospitals are good in their place, and I shall continue to contribute to their support. But we need a general hospital. It is really surprising that so important a need has been so long neglected. Why? We have done much for public education. I noticed a few days since that $180,000 has just been donated to a colored university in Atlanta. We have paved streets. Now, none of that is really absolutely necessary. Provision against ignorance or against muddy streets is in the nature of a luxury, but provision against sickness is a necessity. If we lay the foundation even, outside help will come to us. This objection of Dr. Powell's that it will cost money is really no objection. Every institution costs money, but even a costly institution may be a paying institution. Take hold of this earnestly, and in a few years it will be self-supporting. I have been raised in Atlanta, and from my heart I wish you God speed in this worthy undertaking."

Dr. Tucker next responded to a general call. "If we announce as our best card that Atlanta is too healthy to support a hospital, I'm afraid our credit would suffer for the simple fact that no sensible man would believe us. If Atlanta is so healthy, how do these fat, well-dressed doctors manage to live? And wouldn't it be a still better card to drum all the doctors out of town? I would hate to see some of them go—my family physician especially, but would cheerfully part with them if the city must be advertised as Dr. Powell suggests. And those monuments at Oakland, and strangers all wondering why other cities sent their dead here to be buried? Wouldn't that be a good card? Now about the benevolent home. The trustees have run the hospital on a private basis long enough. People are tired of hearing us beg for money. So they have filed a petition to the superior court that the property of the home—valued at $10,000—be sold and the money deposited in the city treasury with the understanding that when the city will donate an equivalent amount, then that money will be donated to help build a general hospital. It is a question of time. Now is the time—$10,000 just ready to be appropriated. We need a hospital, and now is the time."

Dr. Logan spoke a few words in favor of the resolution: "The plan proposed is a feasible one, and there can be no question as to the necessity for a general hospital."

Letters had been received from a number of physicians that were unable to be present. All agreed that the city should have a general hospital, and the secretary read, among others, the letters of Dr. F. H. Orme, N. O. Harris, J. W. Stone, M. T. Salter and T. T. Powell.

Dr. Gaston arose and made a few remarks: "The new hospital will inevitably cause additional taxation, and we should not recommend an additional burden unless it be a matter of necessity. It is a matter of business, and as such I shall vote against the resolution."

Dr. Love next spoke in favor of the resolution. "If the truth of the matter were given," said he, "many a death certificate in Atlanta would read, 'died according to law.' A hospital is emphatically a necessity. Now, another truth. If you will examine statistics, Atlanta's health is not so much better than the average. And it's equally true that statistics would be much more in our favor, if a hospital was built for Atlanta paupers. The Fiji islanders dig a grave and have a dance, and bury their aged and decrepid alive. Now, is the difference between the Atlanta method and the Fiji method as great as it should be?"

Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, Sr., spoke a few earnest words in favor of the resolution. "I know it can be done, and no one can say that Atlanta don't need a city hospital. I have battled for that a long time, and will yet live to see it done."

Upon motion of Dr. Divine, the floor was extended to Dr. Griggs, of West Point. "I have," said Dr. Griggs, "made some true prophecies. Long before such things were actually done, I prophecied the cotton factories in Atlanta and the technological school. I am quite willing to venture my word as a prophet that the general hospital will be built here, and built soon. Just start the ball in motion, and all Georgia will help. Why, West Point would chip in and be glad to do so."

The following resolutions, adopted by the faculty of the Atlanta medical college, were read by Dr. Cooper, and were received with applause:

"Whereas, in a city of over 70,000 inhabitants, cases of sickness, injuries and accidents are constantly occurring in the destitute portion of the population, which require skillful care and treatment; and,

Whereas, the present method of caring for the sick poor of the city of Atlanta is, in our judgment, totally inadequate; therefore be it

Resolved, That the city is in urgent need of a general medical and surgical hospital, free from private, corporate or sectarian interests, and managed solely for the good of the people at large.

Be it resolved further, That we earnestly recommend to the city council that steps be taken at once, looking toward the establishment of such an institution.

W. F. Westmoreland, Sr., M. D.
H. V. M. Miller, M. D.,
Hunter P. Cooper, M. D.,
Committee.

It was then moved that the roll of physicians present be called, and the vote of each taken upon the original resolution of Mr. Olmstead.

It was found that there were present Drs. W. A. Love, W. F. Westmoreland, Sr., J. S. Bennett, L. P. Stevens, J. J. Lindsay, W. A. Chapman, C. E. Murphy, T. D. Love, J. F. Hammond, W. F. Westmareland, Jr., H. Bak, J. G. Earnest, G. W. Delbridge, J. C. Avary, F. J. Arbelle, Wm. P. Nicolson, J. S. Todd, H. F. Scott, L. H. Jones, H. P. Cooper, A. J. Woodward, J. P. Logan, W. C. Jarnagin, J. C. Olmstead, K. C. Divine, G. H. Noble, S. T. Biggers, P. H. Christian, R. W. Westmoreland, W. M. Durham, A. G. Thomas, Charles Pinckney, G. W. D. Patterson, A. Avary, W. C. Robinson, Jno. Z. Lawshe, H. F. Heilner, C. C. Greene, T. J. Word, W. H. Leyden, W. B. Parks, W. T. Park, R. P. S. Kimbro, G. Biggers, T. H. O'Brien, J. F. Roughton, O. H. Snider, Jos. Adolphus, P. E. Murray, Jno. M. Boring, T. E. Collier, J. W. Duncan, A. R. Alley, M. C. Duncan, M. C. Martin, W. M. Curtis, E. J. Roach, Virgil O. Harden, C. F. Benson, Jno. R. Godkin, J. L. Couch, J. McF. Gaston and T. S. Powell.

All except Drs. Gaston and Powell were in favor of the resolution.

A committee consisting of Drs. H. P. Cooper, W. P. Nicolson, F. H. Orme, W. M. Durham, J. S. Todd, J. P. Logan, and Messrs. S. M. Inman, W. L. Calhoun, and H. H. Tucker was then appointed to confer with the relief committee of the city council in regard to the hospital. The members of the committee desire to state that any information that may prove valuable to them in preparing a plan for the hospital, will be thankfully received.

The business before the meeting being thus satisfactorily disposed of, the meeting was adjourned. The enthusiasm of the doctors was contagious. Quite a number of prominent citizens were present, and all echoed the sentiment of the doctors. "Atlanta needs a hospital, and she needs it now."

HE LEAVES SATURDAY.

Mayor Cooper Goes to New York to Attend the Meeting of the Society of Cincinnati.

Hon. John Tyler Cooper, mayor of Atlanta, will leave for New York Sunday to attend the meeting of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati. Mayor Cooper is the only Atlantian who is a member of that honorable association, and will be absent about a week. His ancestors for generations past have been members of the Cincinnati, and Mayor Cooper's membership comes from his father.

On Wednesday evening, the 22d instant, the society will celebrate the one hundredth and fifty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of George Washington at Delmonico's, and among the seats reserved will be one for John Tyler Cooper, mayor of Atlanta. On yesterday Mayor Cooper received the following autograph letter from the Hon. John Schuyler, secretary of the society:

New York, February 13, 1888.—Hon. John Tyler Cooper, Mayor of Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: I hope you may be able to be with us on the celebration of the birthday of our first president general, and speak a word for Georgia, who has not been heard from since her last meeting, held at Savannah 4th July, 1795.

Brentam, of Union Square, New York city, has the sale of the New York book, which I am glad you appreciate, for it was a task of ten years' hard labor.

Hoping to see you on the 22nd, I remain,

John Schuyler,
63 William Street, New York City.

With the letter came a programme for the occasion. It was:

156th birthday of Washington.

TOASTS.

1. The memory of his excellency George Washington, our first president general.
2. The founders of the Cincinnati.
3. The army.
4. The navy.
5. The allied forces—LaFayette, Steuben, Kosciusko, Rochambeau, D'Estaign, DeGrasse, DeBarras.
6. New York.
7. Massachusetts.
8. Rhode Island.
9. New Jersey.
10. Pennsylvania.
11. Maryland.
12. South Carolina.
13. The city of New York.

Delmonico's—22d February, 1888.

HE YELLED "RATS"

And Three Printers Who Were Around a Table Became Quite Angry.

Three union printers, all old timers, who have walked and ridden the world over in box cars, were seated around a table in Durand's, about half past two o'clock this morning, exchanging stories of adventures. Lieutenant Billy Sparks, the butcher, walked into the restaurant and mounting a stool, said:

"Branch, old boy, give me a sandwich, and don't cut the ham too thin."

The night clerk, Mr. Branch, made the sandwich, remarking:

"We never cut ham too thin, here."

Lieutenant Sparks smiled at the clerk, and without intending a reflection upon anything or anyone yelled:

"Rats, rats, rats!"

Instantly the three printers sprang from the chairs, and forming a triangle about the lieutenant, demanded:

"What do you mean?"

Each of the trio was a stranger to the lieutenant, and not comprehending their request, he asked again:

"What do you mean?"

"Didn't you say rats?"

"Yes," answered Lieutenant Sparks.

"Well, we ain't any rats," answered the oldest one of the gang.

"And who in the —— in the name of Terry Towns said you were rats?" asked the lieutenant.

"You," answered the print.

"I didn't," remarked the lieutenant.

"But you did," said the print.

Suddenly the truth dawned upon the lieutenant, and smiling he explained the matter to the typos. Then he said:

"Come to my meat shop, corner Whitehall and Peters, in the morning and get a beer, or go to Jim Lynch's and get a bologna for breakfast and charge to me."

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

A Negro on the Georgia Pacific Crushed—He Dies From the Injuries.

John Mabry, a colored train hand on the Georgia Pacific road, fell between two cars near Douglasville, about six o'clock yesterday, and had his left leg crushed in two.

He was placed on the train and brought to Atlanta. Dr. Roy, the road's surgeon, met the injured man at the depot and had him conveyed to the Ivy street hospital, where the crushed limb was examined carefully. Amputation was deemed necessary and an anesthetic was given but before the patient was thoroughly under its influence death ensued. Later in the day the body was sent to Dallas, Mabry's home, for enterment.

THEY WERE MARRIED,

And then Took a Bridal Tour to DeGive's.

A Young South Carolinian Weds a Girl Who Once Wore Tights Upon a Stage—a Sensational Story.

A sensational marriage took place yesterday morning at the Rev. Dr. Ellis's residence, on Walker street, near Nelson, the contracting parties being Mr. Olie E. Gormany and Miss Mamie Parker, both well known in Atlanta.

The marriage produces a lively story.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Tidwell, a driver on the West End horse car line, was pushing his mules up the hill near the late Frank P. Gray's residence, when he observed a woman waving her handkerchief at him frantically. Beside the woman was a man, and with a quick twist of the chain the driver brought the car to a standstill. Then the woman and man stepped upon the car, and while the former dropped two fares into the box, the latter dropped upon the seat.

Tidwell has been driving a street car a long time, and before he had gone a block he observed that his two passengers were considerably exercised about something. Thinking that he might be able to quiet their nervousness, he walked into the car, asking:

"Anything you want?"

"We want a preacher," answered the woman.

Instantly Driver Tidwell realized that he had a couple matrimonially inclined behind his mules, and being a man of an accommodating turn of mind, he began scratching his head. Finally he recalled a minister residing on his line, and turning to the young man remarked:

"Dr. Ellis lives down on Walker street, near Nelson, and he is at home. If you want—"

"But we don't want to go toward town—we want to go the other way," said the two in one breath.

"Wan't to get married?" asked the driver, with a sly wink at his off mule.

There was a silence and then the female end of the duet said:

"That's what's the matter with us."

Tidwell again scratched his head. While scratching his head he batted his eye and applied the lash to his mules. Then turning to the couple, he asked:

"As long as you want to get married, a justice of the peace will do as well as a minister, won't he?"

The two passengers heard the question, and putting their heads together began talking. In a minute one of them raised a head, and said:

"Yes, anything will do just so we are married. But we want to be married quick."

The driver turned to his mules, clucking and scratching his head again. He was thinking, and after the car rolled over a block or two he said:

"You don't want to go toward town, but I can't think of a preacher or a justice of the peace out here. If there is any one following you say so and I'll take care of you. I take it this is a kind o' run away business, and if I am right I'll see you married certain."

The man looked the driver square in the face and then said:

"Pard, you are right. This is a runaway marriage."

"Then just keep your seats and I'll see you through."

And as the driver made the remark he clucked at his mules with renewed vigor and applied the lash with increased strength. The car rolled on and the couple inside cooed and talked. The driver outside threw his eye, right and left, paying no attention to the signals to stop. Finally he reached the Walker street school house, and two doors east of that building he brought his car to a halt. Then opening the car door he remarked:

"Preacher Ellis lives there. There is no one in sight. Hurry in and get married quick and I'll carry you back. Be quick, and God bless you!"

The woman rushed out of the car, followed closely by the man. Side by side they went to the door, and the man pulled the bell. In a second the door opened, and the man began addressing the minister; but, while he was talking, the woman pushed through the opening and entered the hallway. Quickly the man followed, and then the door closed. When inside the minister's home the man drew from his pocket a marriage license, issued by Judge Calhoun, of the court of ordinary, authorizing the marriage of Olie E. Gormany to Annie M. Parker. The minister scanned the paper carefully, and then turning to the pair, asked:

"Your age, please?"

The parties gave their respective ages, but the minister's trained eye told him that the pair were quite uneasy, and with a view to caution he turned to the prospective groom, asking:

"Where is your home?"

"Just now Atlanta," answered the man.

"How long have you been here?" the minister asked.

"Oh, quite a while," was the answer.

"Then who objects to the marriage?"

"Both sides," was the answer.

Turning to the prospective bride the minister said:

"How long have you been here?"

"About three years."

"Where is your home?"

"Up in Deaware state," was the answer

"Where are your parents?"

"I have none."

The minister again glanced at the liscense and then repeated the words which made the couple one. After the ceremony was over the groom looked the minister in the eye, saying:

"Doctor, I wish you would not say anything about this."

"No, please don't doctor," remarked the bride.

"And why not?" asked the minister.

"Because my friends are apt to tease me. I prefer that it should leak out by degrees."

"Yes, let it leak out by degrees," remarked the bride as the two started out of the door.

Just as they reached the door a street car passed by. The driver standing upon the platform was Mr. Tidwell and the bride and groom recognized him. He smiled at them and she waved her kerchief, at the same time yelling:

"Hurrah! hurrah!"

Tidwell knew what the cry meant, and raising his hat smiled again. The couple smiled back, and arm in arm walked down the street. Later in the day the bride and groom attended the Murphy matinee and after the matinee walked down Marietta street. At the corner of Peachtree, however, they separated, the bride going toward Whitehall, while the groom went up Peachtree.

Mr. and Mrs. Gormany are quite well known in Atlanta.

Gormany is quite a neat, handsome, stylish looking fellow. He came to Atlanta some time ago, and began working about the hotels. He is a son of a prominent South Carolina physician, and at home was highly esteemed. At present he is working at the National hotel billiard saloon. His bride is probably more extensively known in the city than he is. She came to Atlanta about three years ago with the Devil's Auction company, and was left because she was not at the hotel when the company went away. Soon after her company had gone she went to work in a cotton factory, but in a short time left the factory for a life of shame in Susie Williams's bagnio. While there she figured in a cowhiding scrape with Madame Lou Baily.

THE LATEST SCORES.

How the Contestants in the Checker Tourney Are Playing.

There were no notable games played yesterday or last night, and the attendance was not quite so large as on the previous day.

The players in the evening were:

Openshaw vs. Hall—Hall won 3, Openshaw won 2; drawn, 1.

Openshaw vs. Jenkins—Openshaw won 3, Jenkins won 1.

Openshaw vs. J. J. Barnes—Openshaw won 2, J. J. Barnes won 1.

Jenkins vs. J. J. Barnes—Jenkins won 3 games.

The score is:

J. H. Robinson, 662 out of possible 706.
J. Eldridge, 60 out of a possible 186.
W. C. Hudson, 416 out of a possible 1,344.
J. S. Hall, 697 out of a possible 904.
W. M. Hayes, 630 out of a possible 1,116.
W. H. Barnes, 525 out of a possible 1,452.
V. Dunning, 300 out of a possible 1,230.
J. A. Openshaw, 486 out of a possible 756.
G. W. Jenkins, 748 out of a possible 1,286.
J. J. Barnes, 442 out of a possible 1,404.

Playing again this evening.

THE THEATRE

End of the Murphy Engagement—"Davy Crocket" the Next Attraction.

The John S. Murphy company repeated "The Kerry Gow" at yesterday's matinee and at night appeared in "Shaun Rhue." The performances were no better than that of Wednesday night. With one or two exceptions the members of the company have no conception of Irish dialect. The author has done his part in the construction of the sentences but the people who endeavor to portray his characters are unable to do him justice. The star and the company bear every appearance of hoping to be able to "do" the south on the strength of the reputation of another Murphy.

Mayo in Davy Crockett.

This charming idyl of the back woods, called once by a poetical critic "A symphony in leaves and mosses," will be presented at the opera house next Monday and Tuesday, at night and matinee, by Edwin F. Mayo, the son of Frank. The only difference with his father, of whom he is a perfect portrait, is that being young and in prime of manhood, he makes a more attractive lover and is more realistic. The Cleveland Press thus noticed the young star:

"Edwin F. Mayo, a son of Frank, opened a week's engagement at the Cleveland Monday evening to a crowded house. The play, "Davy Crockett," is always interesting and never fails to draw large audiences. The company is by all odds the best that has appeared at the Cleveland this season. Mayo, as "Davy," is excellent, not failing in any of the points of his character. He is supported by a good company. Miss Volga Verne, as "Eleanor Vaughn," pleased the audience with her acting, and filled her part as leading lady in every sense of the word. Little Louie Hamilton came in for a good share of applause in the character of "Bob Crockett."

TO ELECT A CHANCELLOR.

Meeting of the University Trustees at Athens Today.

The trustees of the University of Georgia will meet in special session in Athens at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Chancellor Mell.

Throughout the entire state the greatest interest is felt in this matter of the chancellorship, and the action of today's meeting will be awaited with interest. There have been many prominent gentlemen mentioned in this connection, almost any one of whom would fill the position with ability and credit to himself and to the institution. The university is nearest the hearts of the people of Georgia and the people feel that the trustees will select the right man for the place. Indeed, they could not go amiss in selecting any one of the men whose names have been mentioned.

It is expected that about thirty members of the board of trustees will attend today's meeting. Captain Jackson and Dr. Miller, of the Atlanta members of the board, left for Athens last night, while Governor Gordon, Colonel Hammond and Mr. Grady, the other Atlanta members, leave today.

THEY PAID FOR THEIR FUN.

The Two Young Men Who Broke Into the Salvation Army Worship Pay the Penalty.

The two men who disturbed the Salvation Army worship night before last have been disposed of.

Ol Reed went to the city stockade while Oscar Collins is yet in the city prison.

When the cases were called in police court yesterday morning, there was a big array of witnesses present. The evidence showed clearly that Collins and Reed had attempted to take charge of the Salvation Army barracks and then objected to the arrest, which was requested by the officer of the post. Judge Anderson disposed of the trouble by fining Collins ten dollars and cost and requesting Ol Reed to pay twenty-five dollars and cost. Reed was unable to pay the fine and was sent to the stockade. Collins paid his fine and went away. Later in the day, however, he returned to police headquarters to secure possession of a bunch of keys of which he had been relieved, and was arrested upon a warrant sworn out by the Salvation Army captain and again locked up.

AT THE CITY PRISON.

A Woman who is Wanted in Campbell County Arrested—Other Arrests.

Since Monday last the entire detective force has been congregating at police headquarters about dark for a consultation. After the consultation the force has been going out in a body but to no one would any member make known the mission.

Last night, however, the object became known.

After the usual consultation the entire force started out about eight o'clock. About eleven the force came back and came back in a circle. In the center of the circle was a small, effeminate looking negro woman, and the negro woman was a prisoner. Her name was placed upon the books as Lucy Chandler. The woman is wanted in Campbell county, and is wanted as a witness against a man who is in jail charged with murder. Immediately after the woman's arrest the detectives decided that the early evening meetings could be discontinued.

Frank Evans, charged with stealing a mule, was arrested yesterday by Call Officer Green. The complaint against the prisoner was made by Mr. Chaffin.

Rus Zachrey, charged with larceny, was given a cell last night.

HIT WITH A STICK.

A Railroad Conductor Assaults a Man With a Heavy Walking Stick.

There was a bloody and almost fatal trouble at the National hotel saloon last night.

About ten o'clock J. B. Smith, a conductor, well known on the Central railroad, entered the saloon. He was carrying a heavy stick in his right hand, and, after stepping inside the door, he stopped and looked around. Two men were standing in front of the counter with their backs to the door. Smith looked at them carefully, and then raising his stick, walked steathily toward them. They were R. I. Hilley and G. A. Glass, and when within reach of them, Smith struck Glass a terrible blow on the head with the stick. The lick crushed in the hat and made an ugly wound in Glass' scalp. Some one in the saloon gave the alarm and Policemen Aldridge and Lackey rushed in just in time to arrest Smith. After the officers arrested Smith he struck Hilley a terrible blow in the face.

FINED $50 AND COSTS.

One of the Striking Stonecutters Pleads Guilty Before Judge Richard H. Clark.

Judge Richard H. Clark is holding criminal court at Decatur. Yesterday he had before him one of the striking workmen from Stone Mountain named Morgan, who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with intimidation. The court sentenced him to pay a fine of $50 and costs. The defendant will pay the fine today.

Morgan is one of the three ring-leaders of the strikers. He and two others were violent toward Mr. Venable's blacksmith. They cursed him and threatened him and tried to drive him off. The grand jury of DeKalb county indicted the three men for intimidation, but Morgan was the only one who stood his trial. The other two men ran away.

RAILROAD RATTLE.

Items Picked Up Here and There Among the Railroad Boys.

Mr. James L. Taylor, passenger agent of the Piedmont Air-Line, left for Washington yesterday.

Mr. W. B. Foster, traveling passenger agent of the Wisconsin Central railroad, was in Atlanta last night, on business connected with his line.

Mr. Alton Angier, assistant general passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic railroad, returned from New Orleans yesterday.

Mr. B. W. Wrenn, general passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, with headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn., was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Charley Walker, of the Western and Atlantic railroad, returned from a successful business trip to South Carolina yesterday. He had in charge thirteen emigrants for the west.

Mr. A. H. Lawson, representative of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railway, with headquarters at Chattanooga, was in the city yesterday shaking hands with his many friends.

Mr. Foster, of the Wisconsin Central, is distributing among the telephone subscribers in the city, an elegant and very useful telephone card, with a cut at the top, showing the way the business is done in the Central office by a lady operator. A very neat and attractive calendar goes with the card.

SOCIETY PEOPLE

In Atlanta and Georgia—What They are Doing.

Interesting Society Events—Weddings and Entertainments of Different Kinds—Where the People Are.

Mrs. Bessie Miller Oton, a distinguished reader and elocutionist, is in the city, and is staying at the Kimball house. She comes highly recommended by Dr. Charles F. Deems, Thurlow Weed, J. Marion Simms, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, of New York, and others. The leading newspapers of the north and west speak of her in complimentary terms. This is her first visit to Atlanta, and she will give a public performance as soon as she can make the necessary arrangements. The Kansas City News thus speaks of her reading:

"There has been many stars to light up the social horizon of the "City of the Hills," but never has one flashed so brilliantly as the little artiste, Bessie Oton, who crowded Coates's opera house last night. The audience was made up principally of those who had known her as a child. Young, gifted and beautiful, she will climb the dizzy heights of ambition that surely awaits her."

⁂

There was a quiet wedding at 58 Jackson street last night, the contracting parties being Miss S. A. Kennedy, of this city, and Mr. J. W. Blakeney, of Camden, S. C. Rev. Dr. Strickler performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeney will make Camden their home.

⁂

Mrs. J. S. Iverson and Miss Janie Orme are spending a few days with Mrs. Edgar Thompson at Marietta, before the latter lady's departure for Florida, where she goes in a few days to remain a month or two.

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The Augusta News says: Mrs. Albert Howell is down from Atlanta on a visit to her sister, Mrs. F. J. Spratling. She came to attend the marriage of Miss Lizzie Baker last evening, and is welcomed by hosts of friends.

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Miss Jennie Spencer, of Orangeburg, S. C., has been spending several weeks with friends in West End.

Miss Mary C. Shaub, of Raleigh, N. C., has been visiting friends in West End. Yesterday afternoon she and Miss Jennie Spencer left Atlanta for Orangeburg, S. C.

Mr. James P. Pelham, a young lawyer of Philadelphia, thinks of becoming a member of the Atlanta bar. He passed several weeks here in December, and was delighted with the city.

Mr. Berry McCready, a wealthy merchant of Dallas, Texas, is visiting Atlanta. Mr. McCready is accompanied by his wife.

THINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Captain Anderson and Captain Wylie, of the Western and Atlantic, and Professor Caldon, analytical chemist, spent yesterday at Tunnel Hill, where some manganese mines upon the property of Messrs. Anderson and Wylie are being opened up. They speak enthusiastically of the mines.

Dr. H. H. Cary, Georgia's fish commissioner, is as great an enthusiast on gold fish as on carp. He has several pets in the aquarium at the department of agriculture, who recognize their names, Ida, Evangeline, Evadne, Ethel, etc. They are greatly admired by the ladies.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

An Augusta Man Dies Suddenly at a Negro's House.

Augusta, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Coroner Picquet held an inquest, this evening, over the body of Dr. Alexander Martin, who was found dead this morning in the house of a negro woman on Martin street. He was taken sick during the night, and a messenger was sent for a physician. He returned with a negro doctor, who gave the sick man narcotics until he secured ease from pain and slept. This morning Mr. Martin was dead, and the testimony before the coroner was such as to excite his suspicion, and he ordered Dr. Thomas R. Wright to make an autopsy. Dr. Wright's examination will be concluded tomorrow morning. Mr. Martin was well connected, and was, at one time, well off in worldly goods.

A Blaze in Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., February 16.—[Special.] At half past 7 o'clock tonight, fire broke out in the wholesale grocery store of W. F. Vandiver & Co. The flames were soon under good headway before the fire companies reached the scene, but were confined to the rear half of the store where the fire started. A large lot of heavy groceries stored in the rear of the store were burned or badly damaged by water. The flames were under control by 9 o'clock. It is estimated that the loss will amount to about ten thousand dollars, fully covered by insurance. This makes four fires that have occured on Commerce street in the past two months, and it is thought that Montgomery is infested with a professional fire bug.

Glenny & Violett's Circular.

New Orleans, February 15.—[Special.]—Liverpool spots are 1-16 higher, with a good business doing and sales of 12,000 bales. Future markets, after a dull day, show very little change from yesterday's figures. Bear influences seem to have been exerted in vain, as, notwithstanding continued free receipts and all the missionary work of prominent bears everywhere, especially here, the future market still holds its own, closing 17 points higher than the lowest point touched in the late decline. The inherent strength of cotton cannot be more forcibly shown than in the price of spots, which are today 9⅞, the highest point reached during this season, and it looks as though the present good demand had come to stay, for a while at least. There is something behind the strength of contracts in New York which at the moment is not apparent. It is either that the bulls are more confident or the bears less so, and it would require but little to create more confidence in the former and increase the timidity of the latter, under which influences the market should improve steadily. The market closed dull: March, 9.95a9.96; April, 10.04a10.05; May, 10.15; June, 10.25a10.26; July, 10.35a10.36; August, 10.31a10.32; September, 9.83; October, 9.53a9.54.

PERSONAL.

James P. Field, artist, removed to Chamberlin, Johnson & Co's building. 1wk

Stamps of all denominations for sale at Constitution business office. Open until 9 p. m.

Dr. H. K. Brouse, homeopathist, has located at 183 Whitehall. Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., and 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. feb 13-1w

A. Rosenfeld has just returned from New York, where he has been in the interest of his house.

Miss Jennie Williamson and Miss Annie Estey, of Gardiner, Maine, arrived in the city yesterday. They are the guests of Mr. J. C. Courtney and family, 24 Church street.

Mrs. Joseph E. Wells, Jr., of Macon, Ga., and Miss Minetree, of Petersburg, Va., arrived in the city yesterday from Macon. They are the guests of Mr. J. C. Courtney and family, 24 Church street.

Mr. W. A. Camp, manager of the American Sewing Machine company for the south, is in the city for a few days' rest. Mr. Camp has been industriously covering his territory, and is now well worn out.

Mr. Gus Q. McLure, of the Acme Copying company, is one of the most successful members of the corps now in the city. Mr. McLure's name is one well known throughout the south, and his work is just what he represents it to be.

Mr. Charles E. Pugh, the distinguished and able manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, living east of Pittsburg, spent yesterday in Atlanta. He was en route north after a delightful trip to New Orleans and Florida. He left by the Richmond and Danville route yesterday afternoon. Mr. Pugh is a most agreeable gentleman.

Pat Fallon, who was one of Atlanta's leading contractors and builders a few years ago, but who has been residing in Savannah for two years past, was in Atlanta yesterday. Mr. Fallon will move back to Atlanta next month. During his sojourn in the city Mr. Fallon received a telegram from Savannah announcing the serious illness of his wife.

The trouble between John H. James and the Central Bank Block association has been settled. However, the question of some salaries will be submitted to the courts for adjustment. By the settlement only the net rents of the James property are bound for the interest on the company's stock for six and a half years.

DRESSMAKING.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN
IMPORTER OF
Wraps and Costumes.
DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
62 West 46th St., NEW YORK.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, February 14, 1888. Martha A. Chambers has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 5th day of March, 1888, at my office.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., New York.

At Wholesale by Wyly & Greene
Atlanta, Georgia.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, FEB. 20 and 21. | TUESDAY MATINEE 2:30.

Engagement of the Favorite Star,

EDWIN F. MAYO

Supported by MISS OLGA VERNE and a Company of Excellent Artists, in

DAVY CROCKETT

"This rule to all, when I am dead,
Be sure you are right, then go ahead!"

Prices—25., 50c. and $1. Reserved seats at Miller's.

CANADIAN CATARRH CURE
A SPECIFIC FOR
CATARRH AND HAY-FEVER.
CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
A SAFE AND RELIABLE CURE.

HAMMOND, Ga., September 15, 1887.

Canadian Catarrh Cure Co.:

Gentlemen—My wife was a great sufferer with Catarrh for over two years. She has been a little troubled ever since she was a child with the disease. About two years ago we were in Mississippi, and while there she was taken down with catarrhal fever; we had three of the best physicians we could get. They broke the fever and left her the worst case of catarrh of the head I ever saw. Her nose ran profusely, and for a year I despaired of her ever getting well. I tried several doctors and they could not cure her, and used every catarrh remedy I could hear of. I spent over $50 the past year for remedies, and all to no effect. At last it became so offensive that you could hardly remain where she was. I offered $1,000 to any doctor who would cure her (and that would have left us homeless), but I would not have cared for that if she could only be cured. We saw an advertisement in the Atlanta Constitution of "Canadian Catarrh Cure," and thought we would try it, and went to your office, when you gave my wife a small sample bottle of your remedy, and told us to come and get a large bottle when that was out. I bought the large bottle, and before she had used all of the bottle she was entirely well, and her health fully restored, and now does more work than any woman I know. She used the medicine over six months ago, and there has not been the slightest return of the disease. I hope everybody that has catarrh may find you and be cured. I am a traveling man and have told a great many of your wonderful cure. Yours truly,

W. J. ALBRITTAN.

Dr. J. W. Oslin & Son, druggists, of Gainesville, Ga., on September 16, 1887, writes: "Send by express one dozen Catarrh Cure. Two bottles cured a case of fifty years standing.

We have hundreds of testimonials like the above. Send for our book of information.

Large size bottles, $1; small, 50c.

If your druggist does not keep it send direct to

CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO.,
14 E. Hunter Street, - - ATLANTA, GA.

If you will call at our office we will give you a trial bottle. opedp

Receiver's Sale.

ATLANTA MACHINE WORKS AND FOUNDRY.

Unless sooner disposed of, the above works will, under the order of the Superior Court of Fulton county, and subject to confirmation by the same, be sold to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, the 28th DAY of MARCH, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon upon the premises.

Lot of land, nearly two acres, only 800 yards from center of Atlanta, fronting on Hunter and King streets and the Georgia railroad, with spar tracks directly in the grounds. Largest works in Atlanta, commanding the trade of the entire South! The most complete plant in the south for manufacturing every variety of machinery, including engines, boilers, marble-cutting and gold-mining machinery, with other specialties, the demand for which is daily increasing. Substantial brick buildings with metal roofs. Apply soon for a bargain and easy payments. For full particulars address,

W. H. SMYTH, Receiver.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

PRICE GREENLEAF AID FOR STUDENTS

A recent bequest enables Harvard University to offer additional aid (to the amount of $13,000 a year) to deserving candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This aid will be distributed in sums of $150 to $250 a year, and will be awarded (not paid) in advance to students or graduates of other colleges, or to candidates for the Freshman class. Students or graduates of other colleges can be admitted to advanced standing without passing examinations. Other candidates for admission must pass the entrance examinations in June or September. Blank forms of application for admission and for aid, and pamphlets giving full details regarding any department of the University (Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, Medicine, Dental Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, or Agriculture) may be obtained by applying to Frank Bolles, Secretary of Harvard University, 5 University Hall, Cambridge. feb 7—6t e o d

D. C. Bacon, Pres. M. F. Amorous, Gen. Mgr.

ATLANTA LUMBER COMPANY,

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KILN-DRY DRESSED FLOORING
CEILING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
SHINGLES AND LATHS,
BRIDGE AND TRESTLE TIMBERS.

Best in quality, lowest in price. Write for estimates on house bills. [illegible]

WALKS AND TALKS.

Mr. Pat Calhoun and Solicitor Howell C. Glenn returned home yesterday morning from New Orleans. They went to New Orleans for the purpose of arguing a case in the United States court before Judge Pardee. They opposed each other, and the arguments of both are represented to have been able Judge Pardee did not render his decision, so it is not known which one of these young lawyers won the fight. It so happened that they were in the crescent city during the Mardi Gras festivities, and they were delighted with the celebration. Both speak in glowing language regarding the beauties of New Orleans.

⁂

Judge Marshall J. Clarke, who has been spending two weeks in Florida, is expected home today. He is one of the hardest worked judges in Georgia, and he needed a rest.

⁂

Mr. H. G. Saunders, manager of R. L. Polk & Co.'s directory bureau in Atlanta, is a veteran journalist, who made a high reputation on several of the leading newspapers in the northwest. He is an entertaining talker, and tells many surprising things about the business of making directories. The directory of Atlanta is about finished. In a few days it will be issued from the press of the job department of THE CONSTITUTION, and will be ready for delivery to subscribers by tomorrow week. It will be the fullest and most trustworthy directory ever made in Atlanta, Yesterday the new directory of the city of Birmingham, Ala., was finished. It is excellently printed, and is full and accurate. According to the figures in this directory, Birmingham has 41,673 inhabitants, and Bessemer, its suburb, has 2,466 inhabitants.

⁂

Rev. George F. Stokes, D. D., and LL. D., an eminent English divine, who is the brother of W. F. Stokes and J. W. Stokes, of this city, has created quite a stir in Ireland by a recent sermon, generally believed to have been aimed at the lord lieutenant. It transpires, however, that the sermon was written several years ago and was first preached in 1882, so the charge that it was written especially for the occasion of the lord lieutenant's visit does not hold.

⁂

Colonel John Paul Jones, the former proprietor of the Evening Journal, has recently accepted the position of general western representative of the Georgia Marble company, with headquarters as St. Louis. Colonel Jones is now in St. Louis, where he will in the near future be joined by his family.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

MR. JOHN C. PERKERSON, Sumter, S. C.: "The Mason cotton-picker is a success. I visited the work shop of the inventor a few weeks ago, and he showed me his recent improvements. He is a great inventive genius, and I believe his machine is destined to revolutionize the method of harvesting cotton. It will doubtless supersede manual labor in picking the staple."

MR. DAVID C. JOHNSON, Beuna Vista, Texas: "There is one thing that I noticed while I was traveling through Arkansas, Texas and other western states, and that is the number of Georgians to be found there. In almost every town you can find men who emigrated from Georgia or South Carolina. Most of these immigrants are doing well. Some of them, however, would prefer living in the south, and not a few of them have come back. I don't think many people will go from the south to the west hereafter. I believe the tide of emigration has been checked."

MR. EDWARD GILHARDT, Brooklyn: "I come to Atlanta once a year to sell goods, and I always do a good business. This trip I have done better than I ever did before. The merchants seem disposed to buy freely, and I got more orders and larger orders than I received either last year or the year before. I can't see that either prohibition or anti-prohibition has injured Atlanta. The city seems prosperous and matters are moving along swimmingly."

Mr. J. L. Bass, of Rome—"We who are interested in the society of immigration and development of the south feel very much elated at the success of our meetings with the Central and Southern Traffic association. We have obtained rates which are as low as are ever given by the railroads of the country and it is certainly to be hoped that great good will result. Excursions? No, they are not exactly excursions. I do not like that word, for it always carries with it the idea of crowds. The rate is simply this: Any person from any town in the north or west can buy a ticket for any town in the south at one cent and a half per mile. These tickets can only be purchased at certain times, but the terms and conditions are very liberal and ought to bring us many northern visitors. Every person in the south ought to take the liveliest interest in this movement for it undoubtedly means a boom, or rather a substantial increase of population for the south."

MR. H. C. CLEMENT, president of the Georgia Marble company—"We are having all the work we can do; indeed, are way behind orders. We have in process of construction a one hundred thousand-dollar mill, which will enable us to come nearer keeping up with our orders, but the demands are so great that we never expect to get ahead. The completion of the Marietta and North Georgia road to Atlanta will be a great convenience to us."

MR. LOUIS WACHENHEIMER, of Toledo—'The death of Dave Locke will be keenly felt in Toledo. Locke has been one of her most progressive citizens and has aided greatly in the development of the city. Of late years he has invested largely in elegant business blocks and buildings for other purposes, and has in this way added much to the appearance of the city. As a man he was popular and many friends will mourn his loss."

MR. T. C. AVERY, of Decatur.—"Decatur is growing right along. She is on a boom, I tell you, and one of these days she will just reach out and take in Atlanta. There is not a better community in Georgia than we have in Decatur. She has more pretty girls in proportion to her population than any town in the world. The place has improved so much within the past few years that you would hardly know it. Good houses are going up on all sides, and we are soon to be connected with Atlanta by a street railroad. Keep your eye on Decatur. She is bound to rise."

The Russians in Central Asia.

From the Chicago Times.

The latest engineering achievement in that region is the completion and opening to traffic of the bridge over the Oxus, across which the first train of cars passed just three weeks ago. It is about a thousand feet longer than the Brooklyn bridge, although the water spanned by the latter is in breadth and volume immeasurably greater than the water of the classic Central Asia river. All central Asian streams are pretty much alike in character, the river bed is immensely broad in proportion to the stream. A river only a hundred feet wide struggles through a sandy nullah or canyon that measures half a mile across. But the banks of this canyon are generally steep, the river frequently shifts its course, and the whole has to be bridged before a railroad can be brought across. From the Oxus to Samarcand, the ancient capital of Timur, all will be plain sailing.

Wise Canadian Virgins.

From the Chesley, Ont., Enterprise.

About a month ago a young Dakota man, who had formerly lived in the neighborhood of Chesley, came back with the avowed intention of getting a wife. He seemed to have plenty of money dressed well, was able to talk very glibly of the attractions of western life, and on the whole was getting along famously with the young ladies when the news of the last terrible blizzard came to hand. A'as! alas! not a girl in the whole country will now speak to him. His big buffalo coat, which formerly secured for its occupant a sort of romantic interest, now sends cold chills through every girl who sees it and causes her involuntarily to think of icebergs and avalanches and blizzards and frosty things in general. The poor fellow is disconsolate. He says he is not afraid of any kind of a rival composed of flesh and blood, but thinks it unfair that he should be asked to fight againt the elements.

En Route Toward Gettysburg.

From Colonel Aylett, who wore the gray
We get the facts we here array:
Lee's invaders were on their way.

Passing a Pennsylvania town,
Greencastle, a modest village brown,
Women look out with fear and frown.

One the Old Flag as an apron wore;
Waved it with pride as she stood by her door,
While the soldiers in gray marched past footsore.

Daring these men—brothers, alas!—
To touch the flag, this handsome lass
Tries to annoy them as they pass.

Her pluck and loyalty have charms;
Picket salutes her, no one harms,
And one marching regiment carries arms.

Many salute her with a sigh,
Thinking of home with moistened eye,
As on toward Gettysburg they hie.

Sarah Smith was the name that she bore
When Gettysburg shook with the battle's roar.
On Fame's fair page put her name to the fore!

—Edward S. Creamer.

FOR A CITY HOSPITAL.

Non Sectarian as to Religion and Medicine.

An Interesting Meeting at the Court House—The Physicians United—Some Interesting Talks—The Final Vote.

In response to the call for a meeting of physicians and interested citizens to consider the subject of a proposed general city hospital, a large and enthusiastic assembly filled the courthouse basement last evening.

The subject is one that for years has received just enough attention to demonstrate the fact that Atlanta is in urgent need of a city hospital, but never before has the matter been handled in so unanimous and enthusiastic a manner as it was last night.

Promptly at half-past seven the meeting was called to order. Upon motion of Dr. E. J. Roach Dr. J. S. Todd was chosen chairman. Dr. H. F. Scott was chosen secretary.

The chairman explained briefly and pointedly the object for which the meeting had been called. Dr. J. C. Olmsted then introduced the following resolutions and moved their adoption:

> Whereas, we hail with joy this movement looking to the establishment of a general hospital for the city of Atlanta, the want of which in a city of this size has been long recognized by the medical profession, and the absence of which is a discredit to a city of 70,000 inhabitants; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, that we, collectively and individually, pledge our hearty support to the inauguration of a city hospital, which shall be non-sectarian, both religiously and medically, in its constitution, and shall thus fulfill its mission as a blessing to our common humanity; and which, in its free benevolence, shall truly illustrate the enterprise and progressive civilization of this our "Gate City of the South."

The motion was seconded by Dr. A. R. Alley, who made a brief, but telling speech in favor of the motion.

Dr. T. S. Powell, in charge of the Ivy street hospital, then spoke against the motion.

"It has been said that Atlanta is the largest city of the United States without a general hospital—that this fact is a disgrace to Atlanta. Why have we never had a hospital? Because we have the healthiest city in the world. Why, the biggest card ever published for Atlanta is the fact that she is actually too healthy to support a city hospital. Now, if you wish it to be noised abroad that Atlanta is becoming unhealthy like Mobile or New Orleans or Birmingham, just go ahead and build a city hospital. Why, they tried that once on Fair street, and they had to close out in thirty days."

Dr. Powell then spoke at some length about Ivy street hospital. Referring to the fact that it had been founded by the ladies of Atlanta and the faculty of the Southern Medical college, he continued: "Should we ignore the ladies? should we forget the services of the faculty? The proposition is a reflection upon both the ladies and the faculty. Why, you'd have to build an amphitheatre to carry out the idea as proposed—and an amphitheatre costs money."

Doctor Powell spoke for thirty-three minutes.

It was immediately moved that the speeches be limited to ten minutes, and that no one could make more than one speech except by general consent. The motion was unanimously carried.

Dr. Olmsted was called for, and responded briefly.

"I have no reply for Dr. Powell's eloquent special pleading for his private hospital. I do not wish to criticise any intrusion of personal or pecuniary motives. We are to discuss the subject of a city hospital, and to accomplish our purpose it behooves us to exclude factions and college interests, and to pull together. Nor will I insult this audience of intelligent people by stopping to reply to the doctor's theory—that a city of over 70,000 people, a railroad center, and inhabited by plain, every-day mortals, who are subject to disease and death, is too healthy to need a city hospital. Dr. Powell has referred, in a sarcastic manner, to our amphitheater, a hospital from which all the colleges can derive benefit. Is the picture any more ludicrous than that of a private hospital where only one college and one sect can derive any benefit from the experiments performed? Atlanta needs a hospital, and she needs it now."

Dr. Earnest spoke briefly. "While my healthy friend, Dr. Powell, was speaking I was almost willing to agree with him that it would be a good idea to abolish graveyards anyhow. But I have come back to my old belief. We need a city hospital, one owned by by the city and controlled by the council, or by a board of trustees appointed by the council. Make the hospital of so high a character that medical students can afford to come from all over Georgia, and the south, to learn from it. Judiciously managed such a hospital could be made almost, if not quite, self-supporting. I agree with my friend—we need a hospital and we need it now."

"I move we hear from Judge Calhoun," said Dr. Durham.

The Judge responded to the call. "I came here tonight not to speak, but because I was deeply interested in what was to be said by others. We need a city hospital. I do not mean to criticize Dr. Powell—his heart is all right, his motives, I am satisfied, are not personal nor pecuniary. But it's an idea that I have cherished for a long time. My public career has been such as to bring me in close contact with people of all classes, and I am convinced that the city is in urgent need of a general hospital. The private hospitals are good in their place, and I shall continue to contribute to their support. But we need a general hospital. It is really surprising that so important a need has been so long neglected. Why? We have done much for public education. I noticed a few days since that $180,000 has just been donated to a colored university in Atlanta. We have paved streets. Now, none of that is really absolutely necessary. Provision against ignorance or against muddy streets is in the nature of a luxury, but provision against sickness is a necessity. If we lay the foundation even, outside help will come to us. This objection of Dr. Powell's that it will cost money is really no objection. Every institution costs money, but even a costly institution may be a paying institution. Take hold of this earnestly, and in a few years it will be self-supporting. I have been raised in Atlanta, and from my heart I wish you God speed in this worthy undertaking."

Dr. Tucker next responded to a general call. "If we announce as our best card that Atlanta is too healthy to support a hospital, I'm afraid our credit would suffer for the simple fact that no sensible man would believe us. If Atlanta is so healthy, how do these fat, well-dressed doctors manage to live? And wouldn't it be a still better card to drum all the doctors out of town? I would hate to see some of them go—my family physician especially, but would cheerfully part with them if the city must be advertised as Dr. Powell suggests. And those monuments at Oakland, and strangers all wondering why other cities sent their dead here to be buried? Wouldn't that be a good card? Now about the benevolent home. The trustees have run the hospital on a private basis long enough. People are tired of hearing us beg for money. So they have filed a petition to the superior court that the property of the home—valued at $10,000—be sold and the money deposited in the city treasury with the understanding that when the city will donate an eqivalent amount, then that money will be donated to help build a general hospital. It is a question of time. Now is the time—$10,000 just ready to be appropriated. We need a hospital, and now is the time."

Dr. Logan spoke a few words in favor of the resolution: "The plan proposed is a feasible one, and there can be no question as to the necessity for a general hospital."

Letters had been received from a number of physicians that were unable to be present. All agreed that the city should have a general hospital, and the secretary read, among others, the letters of Dr. F. H. Orme, N. O. Harris, J. W. Stone, M. T. Salter and T. T. Powell.

Dr. Gaston arose and made a few remarks: "The new hospital will inevitably cause additional taxation, and we should not recommend an additional burden unless it be a matter of necessity. It is a matter of business, and as such I shall vote against the resolution."

Dr. Love next spoke in favor of the resolution. "If the truth of the matter were given," said he, "many a death certificate in Atlanta would read, 'died according to law.' A hospital is emphatically a necessity. Now, another truth. If you will examine statistics, Atlanta's health is not so much better than the average. And it's equally true that statistics would be much more in our favor, if a hospital was built for Atlanta paupers. The Fiji islanders dig a grave and have a dance, and bury their aged and decrepid alive. Now, is the difference between the Atlanta method and the Fiji method as great as it should be?"

Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, Sr., spoke a few earnest words in favor of the resolution. "I know it can be done, and no one can say that Atlanta don't need a city hospital. I have battled for that a long time, and will yet live to see it done."

Upon motion of Dr. Divine, the floor was extended to Dr. Griggs, of West Point. "I have," said Dr. Griggs, "made some true prophecies. Long before such things were actually done, I prophecied the cotton factories in Atlanta and the technological school. I am quite willing to venture my word as a prophet that the general hospital will be built here, and built soon. Just start the ball in motion, and all Georgia will help. Why, West Point would chip in and be glad to do so."

The following resolutions, adopted by the faculty of the Atlanta medical college, were read by Dr. Cooper, and were received with applause:

> "Whereas, in a city of over 70,000 inhabitants, cases of sickness, injuries and accidents are constantly occurring in the destitute portion of the population, which require skillful care and treatment; and,
>
> Whereas, the present method of caring for the sick poor of the city of Atlanta is, in our judgment, totally inadequate; therefore be it
>
> Resolved, That the city is in urgent need of a general medical and surgical hospital, free from private, corporate or sectarian interests, and managed solely to the good of the people at large.
>
> Be it resolved further, That we earnestly recommend to the city council that steps be taken at once, looking toward the establishment of such an institution.
>
> W. F. WESTMORELAND, SR., M. D.
> H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.,
> HUNTER P. COOPER, M. D.,
> Committee.

It was then moved that the roll of physicians present be called, and the vote of each taken upon the original resolution of Mr. Olmstead.

It was found that there were present Drs. W. A. Love, W. F. Westmoreland, Sr., J. S. Bennett, L. P. Stevens, J. J. Lindsay, W. A. Chapman, C. E. Murphy, T. D. Love, J. F. Hammond, W. F. Westmareland, Jr., H. Bak, J. G. Earnest, G. W. Delbridge, J. C. Avary, F. J. Arbelle, Wm. P. Nicolson, J. S. Todd, H. F. Scott, L. H. Jones, H. P. Cooper, A. J. Woodward, J. P. Logan, W. C. Jarnagin, J. C. Olmstead, K. C. Divine, G. H. Noble, S. T. Biggers, P. H. Christian, R. W. Westmoreland, W. M. Durham, A. G. Thomas, Charles Pinckney, G. W. D. Patterson, A. Avary, W. C. Robinson, Jno. Z. Lawshe, H. F. Heilner, C. C. Greene, T. J. Word, W. H. Leyden, W. B. Parks, W. T. Park, R. P. S. Kimbro, G. Biggers, T. H. O'Brien, J. F. Roughton, O. H. Snider, Jos. Adolphus, P. E. Murray, Jno. M. Boring, T. E. Collier, J. W. Duncan, A. R. Alley, M. C. Duncan, M. C. Martin, W. M. Curtis, E. J. Roach, Virgil O. Harden, C. F. Benson, Jno. R. Godkin, J. L. Couch, J. McF. Gaston and T. S. Powell.

All except Drs. Gaston and Powell were in favor of the resolution.

A committee consisting of Drs. H. P. Cooper, W. P. Nicolson, F. H. Orme, W. M. Durham, J. S. Todd, J. P. Logan, and Messrs. S. M. Inman, W. L. Calhoun, and H. H. Tucker was then appointed to confer with the relief committee of the city council in regard to the hospital. The members of the committee desire to state that any information that may prove valuable to them in preparing a plan for the hospital, will be thankfully received.

The business before the meeting being thus satisfactorily disposed of, the meeting was adjourned. The enthusiasm of the doctors was contagious. Quite a number of prominent citizens were present, and all echoed the sentiment of the doctors. "Atlanta needs a hospital, and she needs it now."

HE LEAVES SATURDAY.

Mayor Cooper Goes to New York to Attend the Meeting of the Society of Cincinnati.

Hon. John Tyler Cooper, mayor of Atlanta, will leave for New York Sunday to attend the meeting of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati. Mayor Cooper is the only Atlantian who is a member of that honorable association, and will be absent about a week. His ancestors for generations past have been members of the Cincinnati, and Mayor Cooper's membership comes from his father.

On Wednesday evening, the 22d instant, the society will celebrate the one hundredth and fifty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of George Washington at Delmonico's, and among the seats reserved will be one for John Tyler Cooper, mayor of Atlanta. On yesterday Mayor Cooper received the following autograph letter from the Hon. John Schuyler, secretary of the society:

> NEW YORK, February 13, 1888.—Hon. John Tyler Cooper, Mayor of Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: I hope you may be able to be with us on the celebration of the birthday of our first president general, and speak a word for Georgia, who has not been heard from since her last meeting, held at Savannah 4th July, 1795.
>
> Brentam, of Union Square, New York city, has the sale of the New York book, which I am glad you appreciate, for it was a task of ten years' hard labor.
>
> Hoping to see you on the 22nd, I remain,
>
> JOHN SCHUYLER,
> 63 William Street, New York City.

With the letter came a programme for the occasion. It was:

156th birthday of Washington.

TOASTS.

1. The memory of his excellency George Washington, our first president general.
2. The founders of the Cincinnati.
3. The army.
4. The navy.
5. The allied forces—LaFayette, Steuben, Kosciusko, Rochambeau, D'Estaign, DeGrasse, DeBarras.
6. New York.
7. Massachusetts.
8. Rhode Island.
9. New Jersey.
10. Pennsylvania.
11. Maryland.
12. South Carolina.
13. The city of New York.

Delmonico's—22d February, 1888.

HE YELLED "RATS"

And Three Printers Who Were Around a Table Became Quite Angry.

Three union printers, all old timers, who have walked and ridden the world over in box cars, were seated around a table in Durand's, about half past two o'clock this morning, exchanging stories of adventures. Lieutenant Billy Sparks, the butcher, walked into the restaurant and mounting a stool, said:

"Branch, old boy, give me a sandwich, and don't cut the ham too thin."

The night clerk, Mr. Branch, made the sandwich, remarking:

"We never cut ham too thin, here."

Lieutenant Sparks smiled at the clerk, and without intending a reflection upon anything or anyone yelled:

"Rats, rats, rats!"

Instantly the three printers sprang from the chairs, and forming a triangle about the lieutenant, demanded:

"What do you mean?"

Each of the trio was a stranger to the lieutenant, and not comprehending their request, he asked again:

"What do you mean?"

"Didn't you say rats?"

"Yes," answered Lieutenant Sparks.

"Well, we ain't any rats," answered the oldest one of the gang.

"And who in the —— in the name of Terry Towns said you were rats?" asked the lieutenant.

"You," answered the print.

"I didn't," remarked the lieutenant.

"But you did," said the print.

Suddenly the truth dawned upon the lieutenant, and smiling he explained the matter to the typos. Then he said:

"Come to my meat shop, corner Whitehall and Peters, in the morning and get a beer, or go to Jim Lynch's and get a bologna for breakfast and charge to me."

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

A Negro on the Georgia Pacific Crushed—He Dies From the Injuries.

John Mabry, a colored train hand on the Georgia Pacific road, fell between two cars near Douglasville, about six o'clock yesterday, and had his left leg crushed in two.

He was placed on the train and brought to Atlanta. Dr. Roy, the road's surgeon, met the injured man at the depot and had him conveyed to the Ivy street hospital, where the crushed limb was examined carefully. Amputation was deemed necessary and an anæsthetic was given but before the patient was thoroughly under its influence death ensued. Later in the day the body was sent to Dallas, Mabry's home, for enterment.

THEY WERE MARRIED,

And then Took a Bridal Tour to DeGive's.

A Young South Carolinian Weds a Girl Who Once Wore Tights Upon a Stage—a Sensational Story.

A sensational marriage took place yesterday morning at the Rev. Dr. Ellis's residence, on Walker street, near Nelson, the contracting parties being Mr. Olie E. Gormany and Miss Mamie Parker, both well known in Atlanta.

The marriage produces a lively story.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Tidwell, a driver on the West End horse car line, was pushing his mules up the hill near the late Frank P. Gray's residence, when he observed a woman waving her handkerchief at him frantically. Beside the woman was a man, and with a quick twist of the chain the driver brought the car to a standstill. Then the woman and man stepped upon the car, and while the former dropped two fares into the box, the latter dropped upon the seat.

Tidwell has been driving a street car a long time, and before he had gone a block he observed that his two passengers were considerably exercised about something. Thinking that he might be able to quiet their nervousness, he walked into the car, asking:

"Anything you want?"

"We want a preacher," answered the woman.

Instantly Driver Tidwell realized that he had a couple matrimonially inclined behind his mules, and being a man of an accommodating turn of mind, he began scratching his head. Finally he recalled a minister residing on his line, and turning to the young man remarked:

"Dr. Ellis lives down on Walker street, near Nelson, and he is at home. If you want—"

"But we don't want to go toward town—we want to go the other way," said the two in one breath.

"Wan't to get married?" asked the driver, with a sly wink at his off mule.

There was a silence and then the female end of the duet said:

"That's what's the matter with us."

Tidwell again scratched his head. While scratching his head he batted his eye and applied the lash to his mules. Then turning to the couple, he asked:

"As long as you want to get married, a justice of the peace will do as well as a minister, won't he?"

The two passengers heard the question, and putting their heads together began talking. In a minute one of them raised a head, and said:

"Yes, anything will do just so we are married. But we want to be married quick."

The driver turned to his mules, clucking and scratching his head again. He was thinking, and after the car rolled over a block or two he said:

"You don't want to go toward town, but I can't think of a preacher or a justice of the peace out here. If there is any one following you say so and I'll take care of you. I take it this is a kind o' run away business, and if I am right I'll see you married certain."

The man looked the driver square in the face and then said:

"Pard, you are right. This is a runaway marriage."

"Then just keep your seats and I'll see you through."

And as the driver made the remark he clucked at his mules with renewed vigor and applied the lash with increased strength. The car rolled on and the couple inside cooed and talked. The driver outside threw his eye, right and left, paying no attention to the signals to stop. Finally he reached the Walker street school house, and two doors east of that building he brought his car to a halt. Then opening the car door he remarked:

"Preacher Ellis lives there. There is no one in sight. Hurry in and get married quick and I'll carry you back. Be quick, and God bless you!"

The woman rushed out of the car, followed closely by the man. Side by side they went to the door, and the man pulled the bell. In a second the door opened, and the man began addressing the minister; but, while he was talking, the woman pushed through the opening and entered the hallway. Quickly the man followed, and then the door closed. When inside the minister's home the man drew from his pocket a marriage license, issued by Judge Calhoun, of the court of ordinary, authorizing the marriage of Olie E. Gormany to Annie M. Parker. The minister scanned the paper carefully, and then turning to the pair, asked:

"Your age, please?"

The parties gave their respective ages, but the minister's trained eye told him that the pair were quite uneasy, and with a view to caution he turned to the prospective groom, asking:

"Where is your home?"

"Just now Atlanta," answered the man.

"How long have you been here?" the minister asked.

"Oh, quite a while," was the answer.

"Then who objects to the marriage?"

"Both sides," was the answer.

Turning to the prospective bride the minister said:

"How long have you been here?"

"About three years."

"Where is your home?"

"Up in Deaware state," was the answer

"Where are your parents?"

"I have none."

The minister again glanced at the liscense and then repeated the words which made the couple one. After the ceremony was over the groom looked the minister in the eye, saying:

"Doctor, I wish you would not say anything about this."

"No, please don't doctor," remarked the bride.

"And why not?" asked the minister.

"Because my friends are apt to tease me. I prefer that it should leak out by degrees."

"Yes, let it leak out by degrees," remarked the bride as the two started out of the door.

Just as they reached the door a street car passed by. The driver standing upon the platform was Mr. Tidwell and the bride and groom recognized him. He smiled at them and she waved her kerchief, at the same time yelling:

"Hurrah! hurrah!"

Tidwell knew what the cry meant, and raising his hat smiled again. The couple smiled back, and arm in arm walked down the street. Later in the day the bride and groom attended the Murphy matinee and after the matinee walked down Marietta street. At the corner of Peachtree, however, they separated, the bride going toward Whitehall, while the groom went up Peachtree.

Mr. and Mrs. Gormany are quite well known in Atlanta.

Gormany is quite a neat, handsome, stylish looking fellow. He came to Atlanta some time ago, and began working about the hotels. He is a son of a prominent South Carolina physician, and at home was highly esteemed. At present he is working at the National hotel billiard saloon. His bride is probably more extensively known in the city than he is. She came to Atlanta about three years ago with the Devil's Auction company, and was left because she was not at the hotel when the company went away. Soon after her company had gone she went to work in a cotton factory, but in a short time left the factory for a life of shame in Susie Williams's bagnio. While there she figured in a cowhiding scrape with Madame Lou Baily.

THE LATEST SCORES.

How the Contestants in the Checker Tourney Are Playing.

There were no notable games played yesterday or last night, and the attendance was not quite so large as on the previous day.

The players in the evening were:

Openshaw vs. Hall—Hall won 3, Openshaw won 2; drawn, 1.

Openshaw vs. Jenkins—Openshaw won 3, Jenkins won 1.

Openshaw vs. J. J. Barnes—Openshaw won 2, J. J. Barnes won 1.

Jenkins vs. J. J. Barnes—Jenkins won 3 games.

The score is:

J. H. Robinson, 662 out of possible 706.
J. Eldridge, 60 out of a possible 186.
W. C. Hudson, 416 out of a possible 1,344.
J. S. Hall, 697 out of a possible 904.
W. M. Hayes, 630 out of a possible 1,116.
W. H. Barnes, 525 out of a possible 1,452.
V. Dunning, 300 out of a possible 1,230.
J. A. Openshaw, 486 out of a possible 756.
G. W. Jenkins, 748 out of a possible 1,286.
J. J. Barnes, 442 out of a possible 1,404.
Playing again this evening.

THE EATRE

End of the Murph Engagement—"Davy Crocket" the Next Attraction.

The John S. Murphy company repeated "The Kerry Gow" at yesterday's matinee and at night appeared in "Shaun Rhue." The performances were no better than that of Wednesday night. With one or two exceptions the members of the company have no conception of Irish dialect. The author has done his part in the construction of the sentences but the people who endeavor to portray his characters are unable to do him justice. The star and the company bear every appearance of hoping to be able to "do" the south on the strength of the reputation of another Murphy.

Mayo in Davy Crockett.

This charming idyl of the back woods, called once by a poetical critic "A symphony in leaves and mosses," will be presented at the opera house next Monday and Tuesday, at night and matinee, by Edwin F. Mayo, the son of Frank. The only difference with his father, of whom he is a perfect portrait, is that being young and in prime of manhood, he makes a more attractive lover and is more realistic. The Cleveland Press thus noticed the young star:

> "Edwin F. Mayo, a son of Frank, opened a week's engagement at the Cleveland Monday evening to a crowded house. The play, "Davy Crockett," is always interesting and never fails to draw large audiences. The company is by all odds the best that has appeared at the Cleveland this season. Mayo, as "Davy," is excellent, not failing in any of the points of his character. He is supported by a good company. Miss Volga Verne, as "Eleanor Vaughn," pleased the audience with her acting, and filled her part as leading lady in every sense of the word. Little Louie Hamilton came in for a good share of applause in the character of "Bob Crockett."

TO ELECT A CHANCELLOR.

Meeting of the University Trustees at Athens Today.

The trustees of the University of Georgia will meet in special session in Athens at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Chancellor Mell.

Throughout the entire state the greatest interest is felt in this matter of the chancellorship, and the action of today's meeting will be awaited with interest. There have been many prominent gentlemen mentioned in this connection, almost any one of whom would fill the position with ability and credit to himself and to the institution. The university is nearest the hearts of the people of Georgia and the people feel that the trustees will select the right man for the place. Indeed, they could not go amiss in selecting any one of the men whose names have been mentioned.

It is expected that about thirty members of the board of trustees will attend today's meeting. Captain Jackson and Dr. Miller, of the Atlanta members of the board, left for Athens last night, while Governor Gordon, Colonel Hammond and Mr. Grady, the other Atlanta members, leave today.

THEY PAID FOR THEIR FUN.

The Two Young Men Who Broke Into the Salvation Army Worship Pay the Penalty.

The two men who disturbed the Salvation Army worship night before last have been disposed of.

Ol Reed went to the city stockade while Oscar Collins is yet in the city prison.

When the cases were called in police court yesterday morning, there was a big array of witnesses present. The evidence showed clearly that Collins and Reed had attempted to take charge of the Salvation Army barracks and then objected to the arrest, which was requested by the officer of the post. Judge Anderson disposed of the trouble by fining Collins ten dollars and cost and requesting Ol Reed to pay twenty-five dollars and cost. Reed was unable to pay the fine and was sent to the stockade. Collins paid his fine and went away. Later in the day, however, he returned to police headquarters to secure possession of a bunch of keys of which he had been relieved, and was arrested upon a warrant sworn out by the Salvation Army captain and again locked up.

AT THE CITY PRISON.

A Woman who is Wanted in Campbell County Arrested—Other Arrests.

Since Monday last the entire detective force has been congregating at police headquarters about dark for a consultation. After the consultation the force has been going out in a body but to no one would any member make known the mission.

Last night, however, the object became known.

After the usual consultation the entire force started out about eight o'clock. About eleven the force came back and came back in a circle. In the center of the circle was a small, effeminate looking negro woman, and the negro woman was a prisoner. Her name was placed upon the books as Lucy Chandler. The woman is wanted in Campbell county, and is wanted as a witness against a man who is in jail charged with murder. Immediately after the woman's arrest the detectives decided that the early evening meetings could be discontinued.

Frank Evans, charged with stealing a mule, was arrested yesterday by Call Officer Green. The complaint against the prisoner was made by Mr. Chaffin.

Rus Zachrey, charged with larceny, was given a cell last night.

HIT WITH A STICK.

A Railroad Conductor Assaults a Man With a Heavy Walking Stick.

There was a bloody and almost fatal trouble at the National hotel saloon last night.

About ten o'clock J. B. Smith, a conductor, well known on the Central railroad, entered the saloon. He was carrying a heavy stick in his right hand, and, after stepping inside the door, he stopped and looked around. Two men were standing in front of the counter with their backs to the door. Smith looked at them carefully, and then raising his stick, walked steathily toward them. They were R. I. Hilley and G. A. Glass, and when within reach of them, Smith struck Glass a terrible blow on the head with the stick. The lick crushed in the hat and made an ugly wound in Glass' scalp. Some one in the saloon gave the alarm and Policemen Aldridge and Lackey rushed in just in time to arrest Smith. After the officers arrested Smith he struck Hilley a terrible blow in the face.

FINED $50 AND COSTS.

One of the Striking Stonecutters Pleads Guilty Before Judge Richard H. Clark.

Judge Richard H. Clark is holding criminal court at Decatur. Yesterday he had before him one of the striking workmen from Stone Mountain named Morgan, who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with intimidation. The court sentenced him to pay a fine of $50 and costs. The defendant will pay the fine today.

Morgan is one of the three ring-leaders of the strikers. He and two others were violent toward Mr. Venable's blacksmith. They cursed him and threatened him and tried to drive him off. The grand jury of DeKalb county indicted the three men for intimidation, but Morgan was the only one who stood his trial. The other two men ran away.

RAILROAD RATTLE.

Items Picked Up Here and There Among the Railroad Boys.

Mr. James L. Taylor, passenger agent of the Piedmont Air-Line, left for Washington yesterday.

Mr. W. B. Foster, traveling passenger agent of the Wisconsin Central railroad, was in Atlanta last night, on business connected with his line.

Mr. Alton Angier, assistant general passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic railroad, returned from New Orleans yesterday.

Mr. B. W. Wrenn, general passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, with headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn., was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Charley Walker, of the Western and Atlantic railroad, returned from a successful business trip to South Carolina yesterday. He had in charge thirteen emigrants for the west.

Mr. A. H. Lawson, representative of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railway, with headquarters at Chattanooga, was in the city yesterday shaking hands with his many friends.

Mr. Foster, of the Wisconsin Central, is distributing among the telephone subscribers in the city, an elegant and very useful telephone card, with a cut at the top, showing the way the business is done in the Central office by a lady operator. A very neat and attractive calendar goes with the card.

SOCIETY PEOPLE

In Atlanta and Georgia—What They are Doing.

Interesting Society Events—Weddings and Entertainments of Different Kinds—Where the People Are.

Mrs. Bessie Miller Oton, a distinguished reader and elocutionist, is in the city, and is staying at the Kimball house. She comes highly recommended by Dr. Charles F. Deems, Thurlow Weed, J. Marion Simms, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, of New York, and others. The leading newspapers of the north and west speak of her in complimentary terms. This is her first visit to Atlanta, and she will give a public performance as soon as she can make the necessary arrangements. The Kansas City News thus speaks of her reading:

> "There has been many stars to light up the social horizon of the "City of the Hills," but never has one flashed so brilliantly as the little artiste, Bessie Oton, who crowded Coates's opera house last night. The audience was made up principally of those who had known her as a child. Young, gifted and beautiful, she will climb the dizzy heights of ambition that surely awaits her."

⁂

There was a quiet wedding at 58 Jackson street last night, the contracting parties being Miss S. A. Kennedy, of this city, and Mr. J. W. Blakeney, of Camden, S. C. Rev. Dr. Strickler performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeney will make Camden their home.

⁂

Mrs. J. S. Iverson and Miss Janie Orme are spending a few days with Mrs. Edgar Thompson at Marietta, before the latter lady's departure for Florida, where she goes in a few days to remain a month or two.

⁂

The Augusta News says: Mrs. Albert Howell is down from Atlanta on a visit to her sister, Mrs. F. J. Spratling. She came to attend the marriage of Miss Lizzie Baker last evening, and is welcomed by hosts of friends.

⁂

Miss Jennie Spencer, of Orangeburg, S. C., has been spending several weeks with friends in West End.

Miss Mary C. Shaub, of Raleigh, N. C., has been visiting friends in West End. Yesterday afternoon she and Miss Jennie Spencer left Atlanta for Orangeburg, S. C.

Mr. James P. Pelham, a young lawyer of Philadelphia, thinks of becoming a member of the Atlanta bar. He passed several weeks here in December, and was delighted with the city.

Mr. Berry McCready, a wealthy merchant of Dallas, Texas, is visiting Atlanta. Mr. McCready is accompanied by his wife.

THINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Captain Anderson and Captain Wylie, of the Western and Atlantic, and Professor Caldon, analytical chemist, spent yesterday at Tunnel Hill, where some manganese mines upon the property of Messrs. Anderson and Wylie are being opened up. They speak enthusiastically of the mines.

Dr. H. H. Cary, Georgia's fish commissioner, is as great an enthusiast on gold fish as on carp. He has several pets in the aquarium at the department of agriculture, who recognize their names, Ida, Evangeline, Evadne, Ethel, etc. They are greatly admired by the ladies.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

An Augusta Man Dies Suddenly at a Negro's House.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Coroner Picquet held an inquest, this evening, over the body of Dr. Alexander Martin, who was found dead this morning in the house of a negro woman on Martin street. He was taken sick during the night, and a messenger was sent for a physician. He returned with a negro doctor, who gave the sick man narcotics until he secured ease from pain and slept. This morning Mr. Martin was dead, and the testimony before the coroner was such as to excite his suspicion, and he ordered Dr. Thomas R. Wright to make an autopsy. Dr. Wright's examination will be concluded tomorrow morning. Mr. Martin was well connected, and was, at one time, well off in worldly goods.

A Blaze in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 16.—[Special.] At half past 7 o'clock tonight, fire broke out in the wholesale grocery store of W. F. Vandiver & Co. The flames were soon under good headway before the fire companies reached the scene, but were confined to the rear half of the store where the fire started. A large lot of heavy groceries stored in the rear of the store were burned or badly damaged by water. The flames were under control by 9 o'clock. It is estimated that the loss will amount to about ten thousand dollars, fully covered by insurance. This makes four fires that have occured on Commerce street in the past two months, and it is thought that Montgomery is infested with a professional fire bug.

Glenny & Violett's Circular.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15.—[Special.]—Liverpool spots are 1-16 higher, with a good business doing and sales of 12,000 bales. Future markets, after a dull day, show very little change from yesterday's figures. Bear influences seem to have been exerted in vain, as, notwithstanding continued free receipts and all the missionary work of prominent bears everywhere, especially here, the future market still holds its own, closing 17 points higher than the lowest point touched in the late decline. The inherent strength of cotton cannot be more forcibly shown than in the price of spots, which are today 9⅞, the highest point reached during this season, and it looks as though the present good demand had come to stay, for a while at least. There is something behind the strength of contracts in New York which at the moment is not apparent. It is either that the bulls are more confident or the bears less so, and it would require but little to create more confidence in the former and increase the timidity of the latter, under which influences the market should improve steadily. The market closed dull: March, 9.95a9.96; April, 10.04a10.05; May, 10.15; June, 10.25a10.26; July, 10.35a10.36; August, 10.31a 10.32; September, 9.83; October, 9.53a9.54.

PERSONAL.

JAMES P. FIELD, artist, removed to Chamberlin, Johnson & Co's building. 1wk

STAMPS of all denominations for sale at CONSTITUTION business office. Open until 9 p. m.

DR. H. K. BROUSE, homeopathist, has located at 183 Whitehall. Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., and 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. feb 13-1w

A. ROSENFELD has just returned from New York, where he has been in the interest of his house.

MISS JENNIE WILLIAMSON and Miss Annie Estey, of Gardiner, Maine, arrived in the city yesterday. They are the guests of Mr. J. C. Courtney and family, 24 Church street.

MRS. JOSEPH E. WELLS, JR., of Macon, Ga., and Miss Minetree, of Petersburg, Va., arrived in the city yesterday from Macon. They are the guests of Mr. J. C. Courtney and family, 24 Church street.

MR. W. A. CAMP, manager of the American Sewing Machine company for the south, is in the city for a few days' rest. Mr. Camp has been industriously covering his territory, and is now well worn out.

MR. GUS Q. MCLURE, of the Acme Copying company, is one of the most successful members of the corps now in the city. Mr. McLure's name is one well known throughout the south, and his work is just what he represents it to be.

Mr. Charles E. Pugh, the distinguished and able manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, living east of Pittsburg, spent yesterday in Atlanta. He was en route north after a delightful trip to New Orleans and Florida. He left by the Richmond and Danville route yesterday afternoon. Mr. Pugh is a most agreeable gentleman.

PAT FALLON, who was one of Atlanta's leading contractors and builders a few years ago, but who has been residing in Savannah for two years past, was in Atlanta yesterday. Mr. Fallon will move back to Atlanta next month. During his sojourn in the city Mr. Fallon received a telegram from Savannah announcing the serious illness of his wife.

The trouble between John H. James and the Central Bank Block association has been settled. However, the question of some salaries will be submitted to the courts for adjustment. By the settlement only the net rents of the James property are bound for the interest on the company's stock for six and a half years.

DRESSMAKING.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN

IMPORTER OF

Wraps and Costumes.

DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

62 West 46th St., NEW YORK.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, February 14, 1888. Martha A. Chambers has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 5th day of March, 1888, at my office.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

At Wholesale by Wyly & Greene Atlanta, Georgia.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, FEB. 20 and 21. TUESDAY MATINEE 2:30.

Engagement of the Favorite Star,

EDWIN F. MAYO

Supported by MISS OLGA VERNE and a Company of Excellent Artists, in

DAVY CROCKETT

"This rule to all, when I am dead,
Be sure you are right, then go ahead!"

Prices—25., 50c. and $1. Reserved seats at Miller's.

"CANADIAN CATARRH CURE" A SPECIFIC FOR CATARRH AND HAY-FEVER. CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO. ATLANTA, GA. A SAFE AND RELIABLE CURE.

HAMMOND, Ga., September 15, 1887.

Canadian Catarrh Cure Co.:

Gentlemen—My wife was a great sufferer with Catarrh for over two years. She has been a little troubled ever since she was a child with the disease. About two years ago we were in Mississippi, and while there she was taken down with catarrhal fever; we had three of the best physicians we could get. They broke the fever and left her the worst case of catarrh of the head I ever saw. Her nose ran profusely, and for a year I despaired of her ever getting well. I tried several doctors and they could not cure her, and used every catarrh remedy I could hear of. I spent over $50 the past year for remedies, and all to no effect. At last it became so offensive that you could hardly remain where she was. I offered $1,000 to any doctor who would cure her (and that would have left us homeless), but I would not have cared for that if she could only be cured. We saw an advertisement in the Atlanta Constitution of "Canadian Catarrh Cure," and thought we would try it, and went to your office, when you gave my wife a small sample bottle of your remedy, and told us to come and get a large bottle when that was out. I bought the large bottle, and before she had used all of the bottle she was entirely well, and her health fully restored, and now does more work than any woman I know. She used the medicine over six months ago, and there has not been the slightest return or the disease. I hope everybody that has catarrh may find you and be cured. I am a traveling man and have told a great many of your wonderful cure. Yours truly,

W. J. ALBRITTAN.

Dr. J. W. Oslin & Son, druggists, of Gainesville, Ga., on September 16, 1887, writes: "Send by express one dozen Catarrh Cure. Two bottles cured a case of fifty years standing.

We have hundreds of testimonials like the above. Send for our book of information.

Large size bottles, $1; small, 50c.

If your druggist does not keep it send direct to

CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO.,

14 E. Hunter Street, - - ATLANTA, GA.

☞If you will call at our office we will give you a trial bottle. opedp

Receiver's Sale.

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UNLESS SOONER DISPOSED OF, THE ABOVE works will, under the order of the Superior Court of Fulton county, and subject to confirmation by the same, be sold to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, the 28th DAY of MARCH, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon upon the premises.

Lot of land, nearly two acres, only 800 yards from center of Atlanta, fronting on Hunter and King streets and the Georgia railroad, with spur tracks directly in the grounds. Largest works in Atlanta, commanding the trade of the entire South! The most complete plant in the south for manufacturing every variety of machinery, including engines, boilers, marble-cutting and gold-mining machinery, with other specialties, the demand for which is daily increasing. Substantial brick buildings with metal roofs. Apply soon for a bargain and easy payments. For full particulars address,

W. H. SMYTH, Receiver.

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A recent bequest enables Harvard University to offer additional aid (to the amount of $13,000 a year) to deserving candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This aid will be distributed in sums of $150 to $250 a year, and will be awarded (not paid) in advance to students or graduates of other colleges, or to candidates for the Freshman class. Students or graduates of other colleges can be admitted to advanced standing without passing examinations. Other candidates for admission must pass the regular examinations in June or September. Blank forms of application for admission and for aid, and pamphlets giving full information about any department of the University (Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, Medicine, Dental Medicine, Veterinary Medicine), may be obtained by applying to FRANK BOLLES, Secretary of Harvard University, 5 University Hall, Cambridge. feb 7—6t e o d

D. C. BACON, Pres. W. P. AMOROUS, Gen. Mgr

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OFFICE 48 Marietta Street.

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Best in quality, lowest in price. Write for estimates on [illegible]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......7 25 a m	*No. 12—for Rome, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis..12 5 p m
*No. 11—from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis......2 00 p m	*No. 14—for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati and Memphis......7 40 a m
*No. 13—from Cincinnati, and Nashville..6 45 p m	*No. 13—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......6 55 p m
*No. 16—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......8 50 p m	*No. 15—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......6 10 a m
*No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Alabama points......5 15 am	*No. 16, for Knoxville and New York......10 30 p m
No. 12-From Hawkinsville and Macon	No. 11—for Macon and Hawkinsville...

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Sav'h*......7 15 a m	To Savannah*......6 50 a m
" Bar'sville†..8 15 a m	To Macon*.........10 00 p m
" Bar'sville‡..9 50 a m	To Hapeville†.....12 01 p m
" Macon*......1 15 p m	To Macon*.........2 30 p m
" Hapeville†..1 40 p m	To Barnesville‡...3 00 p m
" Sav'h*......5 40 p m	To Barnesville†...5 00 p m
" Macon*.....10 35 p m	To Savannah*......7 15 p m

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga*.....9 50 p m	To Chattanooga*..7 50 a m
" Chat'ga*....6 30 a m	To Chattanooga*..1 40 p m
" Marietta....8 35 a m	To Rome..........3 45 p m
" Rome.......11 05 a m	To Marietta......4 40 p m
" Chat'ga*....1 46 p m	To Chattanooga*..5 50 p m
" Chat'ga*....6 48 p m	To Chattan'ga*...11 15 p m

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'ry*..3 50 a m	To Montgomery*..2 00 p m
" West Pt*...9 15 a m	To West Point*...4 45 p m
" Montg'ry*...1 25 p m	To Montgom'ry*..10 50 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*....6 30 a m	To Augusta*.......8 00 a m
" Covington*.7 55 a m	To Decatur........9 00 a m
" Decatur.....10 15 a m	To Clarkston......12 10 p m
" Augusta*....1 00 p m	To Augusta*.......2 45 p m
" Clarkston...2 20 p m	To Covington......6 15 p m
" Augusta*....5 45 p m	To Augusta*.......9 00 p m
" Decatur.....4 55 p m	To Decatur........4 00 p m

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad,)

From Lula.........8 25 am	*To Charlotte.......7 40 am
*From Charlotte..12 20 pm	To Lula...............4 30 pm
*From Charlotte...9 40 pm	*To Charlotte........6 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*From Starkville..6 15 a m	To Birming'm* ...1 25 pm
From Tallapoosa..8 50 a m	T0 Tallapoosa......5 00 pm
*From Birm'g'm..5 45 p m	*To Starkville.....11 00 pm

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta........12 10 p m	Lv. Clarkston ....1 25 p m
Lv. Decatur........12 42 p m	Lv. Decatur..........1 48 p m
Ar. Clarkston .....12 57 p m	Ar. Atlanta..........2 20 p m

*Daily—†Daily except Sunday—‡Sunday only All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time

BROKERS AND BANKERS.

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Bond and Stock Broker,
24 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

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Capital City Land and Improvement Stock.
Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
State of Georgia Bonds.
City of Atlanta Bonds.
Central Railroad Debentures.
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Of Atlanta, Ga.
—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—
Capital and Undivided Profits,
$375,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

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DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Accounts of manufacturers, country merchants and farmers received. Accommodations extended as far as consistent to sound banking. We draw drafts payable in all parts of Europe, pay interest on special deposits and make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

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CAPITAL CITY BANK,
OF ATLANTA, GA.,
COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS
Capital and Undivided Profits, $452,000.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
—)TRANSACTED(—

Collections made direct on all points in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is repectfully solicited. Special feature made of the Savings' Department. Interest paid on time deposits. oct15 tf

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Atlanta Home Insurance Company Stock.
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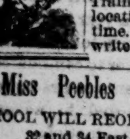
THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.

SCHOOLS.



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SCHOOL WILL REOPEN MONDAY, OCTOBER 31
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EMORY COLLEGE,
OXFORD, GA.

THE INSTITUTION ENTERS UPON ITS FIFTY first session October 12, 1887, with enlarged faculty and increased facilities. For catalogues and information write to
ISAAC S. HOPKINS, President.

FOR LEASE.
THE ATLANTIC HOTEL,
MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.

LOCATED IMMEDIATELY ON THE ATLANTIC Ocean, and one of the most delightful Summer Resorts in America.

CARS STOP AT FRONT DOOR!
BOATING, BATHING AND
FISHING AT BACK DOOR!
HOUSE AND FURNITURE
IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER!
ELECTRIC BELLS, WATER
and GAS in EVERY ROOM!

Last June, during the Teachers' Assembly, this house fed and lodged daily over one thousand people, and now to satisfy the increased demands, one hundred more furnished rooms are to be added.

An elegant hall is being built by the Teachers' Assembly, which insures their meeting every year. This alone will pay all rents and bring to Morehead in June thousands of people before any other Summer Resort has a guest.

I shall be pleased to correspond with any hotel man who has the ability to handle a thousand guests.
G. W. BLACKNALL,
Raleigh, N. C.
Feb7—d2w

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, February 16, 1888.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
New Ga., 4½			Ga 6s, 1910	109½	—
20 year	105	106	Ga. 6s, 1922	111	—
Ga. 6s, 1889	101	101½	Cent. 7s, 1893	107	—
Ga. 7s, gold	105	106	C., G & A. 1st	108	—
Ga. 7s, 1895	117	—	A. & C. 1st	118	—
S. C. Brown	105	—	A. & C. inc	101	—
Savannah 5s	103	105	W. of A. 1st	102	103
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	121	—	do. 2d	105	107
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	107	—	Ga. Pac. 1st	103	110
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	118	121	Ga. Pac. 2d	47	51
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	112	—	Am'cus, Prest.		
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.	107	—	&L'mkn 1st 7s	107½	110
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	100	102	M. & N. G. 1st	100	—
Atlanta 5s	102½	104	Ga. Mid. & Glf		
Atlanta 4½s	102	103	1st 6s, 1926	91	93
Augusta 7s	113	—	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Macon 6s	110	114	Georgia	199	—
Columbus 5s	98	—	At. & Char.	89	—
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Southwest'n	124	—
Atlanta Nat'l	200	300	S. Carolina	5	10
Merch's B'k	140	145	Central	118	—
B'k State Ga	140	—	Central deb	100	102
Gate City Nat.	140	—	Aug. & Sav	125	130
Capital City	98	100	A. & W. Pt	109	111
RAILROAD BONDS.			do. deb	102	103
Ga. 6s, 1897	107	109	C., C. & A.	25	35

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The stock market today showed marked improvement over the last two days, and hopes of a higher and more active market are expressed. There was some talk, however, of a movement by holders of securities to have railroad rates controlled by state commissioners, and it gains strength every day. London buying in early trading took all the floating stock, and the improvement began yesterday made further progress, aided by some pressure to cover shorts. Union Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred and St. Paul showed the most strength in the active list, the latter being affected by a more favorable outlook for the settlement of the existing rate war, while Union Pacific was strong on the report that a bill for funding the government debt would be reported in a few days and come up for early passage. The great feature of trading, however, was the sharp advance in Richmond Terminal preferred. Reading was the weak spot and it sagged off slowly all day without any special pressure. The remainder of the list was dull and featureless throughout. The market opened firm and with more animation than has been seen for some days. Prices advanced steadily but without any special feature, except Richmond and West Point preferred, until the afternoon, when dullness again appeared and the advance halted. In the last hour some pressure was brought to bear, the market finally closing dull and heavy at fractions under the best prices. Closing figures were generally higher, but with the exception of Richmond preferred, which advanced 1½ per cent, final changes are for fractional amounts only. Total sales 161,000 shares.

Exchange dull but firm at 485@487. Money easy at 1¼@2½, closing offered at 2. Subtreasury balances: Coin $130,207,000; currency, $11,819,000. Governments dull and heavy; 4s 125½; 4½s 107¼. State bonds entirely neglected.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	106¼	N. O. Pac. 1st	76½
do. Class B 5s	110	N. Y. Central	107⅛
Ga. 7s mortgage	110½	Norfolk & W'n pre	45
N. C. 6s	120	Northern Pacific	21
do. 4s	94½	do. preferred	45⅛
S. C. con. Brown	106	Pacific Mail	35¼
Tenn. settlement 3s	69¼	Reading	65¼
Virginia 6s	48	Rich. & Alleghany	5
Virginia consols	40	Richmond & Dan	—
Chesap'ke & Ohio	3¾	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	22⅝
Chicago & N. W.	108⅛	Rock Island	112
do. preferred	143½	St. Paul	76¾
Del. & Lack	130¼	do. preferred	115¼
Erie	26⅞	Texas Pacific	25⅛
East Tenn., new	10	Tenn. Coal & Iron	31⅝
Lake Shore	91⅝	Union Pacific	56⅛
L. & N.	59⅛	N. J. Central	78⅞
Memphis & Char	53	Missouri Pacific	84¼
Mobile & Ohio	11	Western Union	78¼
N. & C.	77½	Cotton oil trust cert	30⅞

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. §Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 16, 1888.

Net receipts for 5 days 70,998 bales, against 73,344 bales last year: exports 50,007 bales; last year 87,573 bales; stock 885,152 bales; last year 863,558 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
February	10.54@10.57	10.52@10.52
March	10.62@	10.60@
April	10.68@	10.65@10.66
May	10.74@	10.72@10.73
June	10.79@10.80	10.78@10.79
July	10.81@10.82	10.80@10.81
August	10.86@	10.82@10.83
September	10.35@10.39	10.34@10.35
October	10.00@10.02	9.99@10.00
November	9.87@9.89	9.87@9.88
December	9.87@9.89	9.88@

Closed barely steady; sales 51,800 bales.

Local—Cotton quiet; middling 9 13-16c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	73	
Air-line Railroad	18	
Georgia Railroad	57	
Central Railroad	—	
Western and Atlantic Railroad	2	
West Point Railroad	4	
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad	41	
Georgia Pacific Railroad	3	
A. and F.		
Total	198	
Receipts previously	100,161	
Total	100,359	
Stock September 1	81	
Grand total		100,440

SHIPMENTS.

Shipped today	375	
Shipped previously	83,033	
Taken by local spinners	6,560	
Total		89,968
Stock on hand		10,472

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	198
Same time last year	81
Showing an increase of	117
Receipts for the week	827
Same week last year	718
Showing an increase of	109
Receipts since September 1	100,359
Same time last year	119,339
Showing a decrease of	18,980

NEW YORK, February 16—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: The market does not secure any influence to lift it from the dull and monotonous rule of late noticeable. Some little covering took place today, and that furnished about all the demand, which, together with efforts of the bulls, was sufficient to hold values up very well, as there was no special effort made to sell. Indeed, generally trade was abandoned to room traders, and they lacked spirit to make an effort for even an ordinary scalping deal. The run of the crop movement maintains pretty full figures, but found a balance in industriously circulated reports of a good trade, both at home and abroad, and the presentation of this latter feature is the principal card at present upon which operators for a rise seek to support their case. After touching a fraction above last evening the market finally settled a point or two off and closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, February 16.—[Special.]—From Hubbard, Price & Co., through John S. Ernest: Beyond reference to the extreme dullness of business, which our exchange shares in common with the others, there is little to comment upon. Prices are almost immovable, and operators of both beliefs are content to await the revival of speculative energy before taking an active interest in the market. The continued lethargy is naturally not conducive to better prices. There is a rather increasing belief that the dragging market will gradually tend downward, but operators are not willing to sell short till the feeling becomes more pronounced and prices begin to fall off. In the face of the inactivity prices hold up well, and the contest is between the staying power of the more optimistic observers of the market and the general lack of speculation. An active movement may be expected when a revival occurs, and this may come at any time. Liverpool advises a good business doing in spot cotton, and futures were quoted 1-64d better during the day, closing slightly easier on account of the depression here. Fluctuations with us were very small—within two points during the day.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 16—12:15 p. m.—Cotton business good; hardening prices; middling uplands 5⅝; middling Orleans 5 9-16; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 13,000; American 18,900; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 5 36-64, 5 35-64, 5 36-64; March and April delivery 5 36-64, 5 37-64; April and May delivery 5 38-64, 5 39-64; May and June delivery 5 40-64, 5 41-64; June and July delivery 5 42-64, 5 43-64; July and August delivery 5 43-64, 5 45-64; August and September delivery 5 45-64; futures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, February 16—2:00 p. m.—Middling uplands 5 9-16; middling Orleans 5⅝; sales of American 9,400 bales; uplands low middling clause February delivery 5 36-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 36-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 37-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 35-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 41-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 43-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 45-64, sellers; August and September 5 45-64, sellers; futures quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, February 16—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 5 35-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 35-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 37-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 32-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 40-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 42-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 44-64, sellers; August and September delivery 5 44-64, sellers; September delivery 5 44-64, sellers; futures closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, February 16—Cotton quiet; sales 224 bales; middling uplands 10⅝; middling Orleans 10¾; net receipts 463; gross 4,521; consolidated net receipts 12,150; exports to Great Britain 2,012; to continent 2,585; stock 272,861.

GALVESTON, February 16—Cotton firm; middling 9⅞; net receipts 1,459 bales; gross 1,459; sales 906; stock 29,188; exports coastwise 1,513.

NORFOLK, February 16—Cotton steady; middling 10 1-16; net receipts 506 bales; gross 506; stock 39,594; sales 1,027; exports coastwise 433.

BALTIMORE, February 16—Cotton nominal; middling 10⅜; net receipts none bales; gross 27; sales —; stock 17,628; sales to spinners —; exports to continent 550.

BOSTON, February 16—Cotton quiet; middling 10¾; net receipts 217 bales; gross 928; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 919.

WILMINGTON, February 16—Cotton firm; middling 10; net receipts 219 bales; gross 219; sales none; stock 10,219.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16—Cotton steady; middling 10¾; net receipts none bales; gross 456; sales none; stock 25,440; exports to Great Britain 1,053.

SAVANNAH, February 16—Cotton steady; middling 9 13-16; net receipts 710 bales; gross 832; sales 300; stock 71,212; exports coastwise 808.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16—Cotton firm; middling 9 13-16; net receipts 5,646 bales; gross 6,315; sales 3,000; stock 341,509; exports to continent 1,335; coastwise 1,932.

MOBILE, February 16—Cotton quiet; middling 9 13-16; net receipts 70 bales; gross 75; sales 550; stock 38,991; exports coastwise 360.

MEMPHIS, February 16—Cotton firm; middling 9¾; net receipts 1,147 bales; shipments 1,733; sales 3,900; stock 122,977.

AUGUSTA, February 16—Cotton quiet; middling 9 15-16; net receipts 354 bales; shipments —; sales 379.

CHARLESTON, February 16—Cotton firm; middling 10⅛; net receipts 1,000 bales; gross 1,000; sales 250; stock 33,910.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, February 16—There was considerable activity on 'change during the morning. At the opening prices for the leading grains were unchanged, but trading was limited, as it was at first closely watched, there being much uncertainty what sort of action would follow yesterday's sharp declines. Before there was any decided action in grain the bears began a raid on provisions. Their efforts were mainly directed against pork. A day of preconcerted selling and sensational offerings below the marked price broke it 50c in short order. The decline in May was from $14.30 to $13.80. Of course a reaction followed the break, and induced the large packers and bears, who have been short many months, to begin covering. Large lines were rapidly absorbed, and the decline was stopped, prices started upward and before long had reached $14.10. Trading decreased somewhat after midday. The feeling became nervous, and values receded to $13.97½, but closed at $14.00—32½c below last night's closing.

Short ribs were active, and declined 10@12½c, but reacted 2½@5c and closed steady. Offerings by scattering holders were large, but buyers absorbed them quite readily.

Lard was slow, but held up stubbornly. May sold at $7.67@7.75, closing at $7.75. Corn was an interesting market. On the early weakness in pork the crowd pounded it, and succeeded in getting themselves very short. May opened at 50¼c, and sold down to 50c, but about the time pork turned upward there were some buying orders which caused a second flurry. The bulge was started by two or three local houses bidding ⅛ over the market, which started the crowd, and there was a scramble to cover. In a few minutes May jumped from 50c to 50½c, and before noon sold at 50¼c, finally closing at 50⅝c.

There was nothing in advices to warrant any better prices for wheat this morning than on yesterday. The crowd was ready for a reaction, but it was delayed by the raid on pork. The price was sustained at 80c for May by some persistent buying. It opened ½c better than the close last night. When the reaction came in pork and corn the wheat crowd took advantage of it, and prices advanced ⅜c, touching 80⅜c about noon. The closing hour was more quiet, and May hung around 80⅛@80¼c, and closed for the day at 80⅜c.

Oats sold within ⅜c range.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
February	75	75⅜	75½
March	75	75⅜	75⅜
May	80¼	80⅜	80⅜
CORN—			
March	46⅛	46¼	46½
May	50¼	50¾	50⅝
OATS—			
May	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛
June	31¼	31¼	31⅛
PORK—			
March		13 85	13 77½
May	14 27½	14 30	14 00
LARD—			
March	7 60	7 62½	7 62½
May	7 75	7 75	7 75
SHORT RIBS—			
March	7 30	7 30	6 22½
May	7 47½	7 47½	7 40

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 16, 1888.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, February 16—Flour—Best patent $5.50; extra fancy $5.25; fancy $4.75; extra family $4.50; choice family $4.25; family $4.00; extra $3.75. Wheat — New Tennessee 95@97c; new Georgia 85. Bran—Large sacks $1.20; small $1.20. Corn Meal —Plain 75c; bolted 75c. Pea Meal—90c. Grits—$4.25. Corn—Choice white 74c; No. 2 white Tennessee 72c; No. 2 mixed 70c. Oats— No. 2 mixed 47c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.10; small bales $1.10; No. 1 large bales $1.10; small bales $1.10; clover 95c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock —.

NEW YORK, February 16—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $3.30@$3.90; good to choice $4.10 @$5.00. Wheat, options advanced ⅛@⅜c, closing at about the best; spot firm but quiet; No. 2 red February 88½; March 88⅜@89; May 90⅝@91⅛. Corn, options closed firm; spot firm and moderately active; No. 2 February 59¾; March 59; May 58@58⅜. Oats, options ⅛@⅜c lower; spot steadily held; mixed western 38½@41; No. 2 March 37⅝@38 3-16; May 38⅜@38¾. Hops dull; state 5@14; California 6@12.

BALTIMORE, February 16—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and western superfine $2.37@$2.75; extra $3.00@$3.75; family $4.00@$4.50; city mills superfine $2.37@$2.65; extra $3.00@$3.75; Rio brands $4.75@ $5.00. Wheat, southern steady; western steady and quiet; southern red 92@95; amber 94@97; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot 87¾ bid. Corn, southern steady and dull; white 57@58; yellow 56@57.

ST. LOUIS, February 16—Flour quiet. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall cash 79⅛@80½; March 80¼; May 80⅞@81¾. Corn ⅛c higher; No. 2 mixed cash 44⅝@45; March 44¾; May 45⅞@46⅛. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed cash 29¼; May 29¾.

CHICAGO, February 16—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; winter wheat $3.90@$4.35; spring wheat $3.40@4.25; spring patent $3.90@$4.80. No. 2 spring wheat 75⅛@77; No. 3 do. 66; No. 2 red 79⅛. No. 2 corn 47⅞. No. 2 oats 27¼@28¼.

CINCINNATI, February 16— Flour dull; family $3.45@$3.60; fancy $3.90@$4.00. Wheat, No. 2 red 86 @86½. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 51@51½. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 33@33½.

LOUISVILLE, February 16—Grain quiet. Wheat, No. 2 red 89; longberry —. Corn, No. 2 mixed 52½; do. white —. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 35; do. white —.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 16—Coffee—Firm; in good demand. We quote: Choice 22c; prime 21c; good 20c; fair 19c; low grade 19c. Sugar — Cut loaf 8c; powdered 8c; standard granulated 7¾c; standard A 7¼c; extra C 7c; yellow extra C 6½c. Syrups —New Orleans choice 50@55c; prime 35@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 75c; Cloves 35c. Allspice 12½c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. Ginger 10c. Mace 60c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls $15.00; ½ bbls $6.75; kits 80c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 11c. Matches — Round wood ₩ gross $1.15; ₩ 200 $2.50; ₩ 3.50; ₩ 400 $4.50. Soda—in kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese —Cream 14c; factory 13c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes common to prime 15¼@18½. Sugar in good demand; Louisiana open kettle choice 5; strictly prime 4¾@4 15-16; fully fair to prime 4 11-16@4¼; fully fair 4 9-16@4¾; fair to good fair 4⅜@4 5-16; good common 4⅛@7-16; centrifugals plantation granulated 6½; choice white 6½; off white 6 1-16@6½; choice yellow clarified 5⅞; prime do. 5⅝; off do. 5⅜@5 11-16; seconds 4⅛@4 5-16. Molasses open kettle fancy 38; choice 33@35; strictly prime 29@32; good prime 25@26; prime 21@23; common 25; fair to good fair 18@20; common to good common 14@17; centrifugals strictly prime 20@22; prime to good prime 18; fair to good fair 16@17; inferior to good common 14 @15. Louisiana syrup 20@26. Rice firm; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4⅞@5⅜.

NEW YORK, February 16—Coffee fair Rio dull at 16; options 20@30 points lower and moderately active: No. 7 Rio February 13.00@13.15; March 12.40@ 12.60; May 12.15@12.30. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 4 13-16; refined steady; C 5⅜@5½; extra C 5¾; white extra C 5⅞@6; yellow 5⅛@5¼; off A 5 94@ 6; mould A 7; standard A 6¾; confectioners A 6¾; cut loaf and crushed 7¾; powdered 7; granulated 6¾; cubes 7. Molasses dull and lower; 50-test 20. Rice firm; domestic 4½@5⅜.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, February 16—Provisions weak. Pork, new $14.50. Lard 7.40. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.87½@6.00; long clear 7.25@7.37½; clear ribs 7.37½@7.50; short clear 7.62½@7.75. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.50; long clear 8.00@8.20; short ribs 8.25@8.35; short clear 8.37½@8.50; hams 10½@12.

LOUISVILLE, February 16—Provisions quiet. Bacon, clear rib sides 8⅝; clear sides 8.90; shoulders 7. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 7¾; clear sides 8⅛; partly cured shoulders 6.00. Mess pork $16.00. Hams, sugar-cured 11½@12¼. Lard, choice leaf 9¼.

NEW YORK, February 16—Pork steady; mess $15.00 @$15.12½. Middles nominal. Lard, western steam spot 7.90@8.05; March 7.81@7.86; May 7.86@7.93; city steam 7.75; refined to continent 7.90.

CHICAGO, February 16—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $14.07½. Lard 7.60. Short ribs loose 7.25. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.90@6.05; short clear sides boxed 7.90@8.00.

ATLANTA, February 16—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8⅛c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@13½c. Lard — Pure leaf, tierces 9¾c; refined 8¼c.

CINCINNATI, February 16—Pork dull at $14.50. Lard 7.50. Bulk meats quiet; short ribs 7.70. Bacon steady; short ribs —; short clear 8¾.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, February 16—Turpentine firm at 37½; rosin quiet; strained 80; good strained 85; tar firm at $1.15; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.10; yellow dip $2.10; virgin $2.10.

SAVANNAH, February 16—Turpentine firm at 38½; sales — barrels; rosin firm; at 87½@92½; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, February 16—Turpentine firm at 37; rosin firm; good strained 89.

NEW YORK, February 16—Rosin dull at $1.10@ $1.15; turpentine firm at 40½.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, February 16—Apples— $3.00@$3.25 ₩ bbl. Lemons—$3.50@ $4.00. Oranges—$3.25@$3.50. Cocoanuts—6c. Pineapples—$2.00 ₩ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@$2.00; grapes 7½@12½c ₩ lb. Figs — 13@18c. Raisins — New London $3.25; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@ 14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—13c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 6@8c, sundried peaches 6@8c; sundried peaches pealed 12c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, February 16—Market steady. Horseshoes $4.25@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 32@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Wellbuckets $3.50@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½c rate. Cast-steel 10@ 12c. Nails, iron, $2.50; steel $2.60. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ₩ lb 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.60.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, February 16— Eggs—12½c. Butter — Gilt edge 20@23c; choice Tennessee 20@22½c; othes grades 10@15c. Poultry — Hens 25c; young chickens large 18@20c. Irish Potatoes—$3.00@3.50. Sweet Potatoes—70@75c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10c. Onions—$3.50@$3.75. Cabbage—2½ @3c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, February 16—Horses —Plug $65@90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@ $300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $135@$160.

CINCINNATI, February 16—Hogs weak; common and light $4.00@$5.20; packing and butchers $5.15 @$5.60.

Whisky.

CINCINNATI, February 16—Whisky steady at $1.09.
ST. LOUIS, February 16—Whisky steady at $1.09.
CHICAGO, February 16—Whisky $1.14.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, February 16—Bagging 1½ lbs 6¾c; 1¾ lbs 6⅞c; $1.2lbs 7⅛c; 1⅞ lbs 7⅜c; 2 lbs 7⅝c; ¼ lbs 8⅛c. Ties 1⅜5.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, December 18th, 1887.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, as follows, except those marked †, which run daily except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6:50 am	7:15 pm	2:30 pm	10:00 pm	† 5.00 pm	* 3:00 pm	†12:01 pm
Arrive Hapeville							†12:30 pm
Arrive Griffin	8:20 am	8:45 pm					
Arrive Barnesville	8:55 am	9:19 pm	4:05 pm	11:20 pm	† 7:03 pm	* 4:58 pm	
Arrive Macon	10:25 am	10:50 pm	4:47 pm	11:50 pm	† 7:55 pm	* 5:35 pm	
Arrive Columbus	2:55 pm		5:30 pm	1:15 pm			
Arrive Eufaula	4:10 pm		6:20 am				
Arrive Montgomery via Eufaula	7:13 pm		4:37 am				
Arrive Albany	2:55 pm		7:25 am				
Arrive Millen	2:08 pm	3:08 am	11:05 pm	4:50 am			
Arrive Savannah	5:00 pm	6:15 am					

Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7:10 am	8:20 pm					
Leave Millen	9:40 am	11:15 pm					
Leave Montgomery via Eufaula							
Leave Eufaula			7:25 pm	7:40 am			
Leave Albany			10:12 pm	10:47 am			
Leave Columbus			4.25 am	3:10 pm			
Leave Macon	2:00 pm	3:35 am	10:30 pm	12:15 pm			
Leave Barnesville	3:27 pm	5:08 am	9:10 am	7:05 pm			
Leave Griffin	4:05 pm	5:41 am	10:50 am	8:24 pm	† 5:20 am	* 7:00 am	
Leave Hapeville			11:31 am	9:05 pm	† 5:57 am	* 7:45 am	† 1:10 pm
Arrive at Atlanta	5:40 pm	7:15 am	1:15 pm	10:35 pm	† 8:15 am	* 9:50 am	† 1:40 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta, Macon and Columbus, Atlanta and Albany.

Through car between Atlanta and Columbus via Griffin.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

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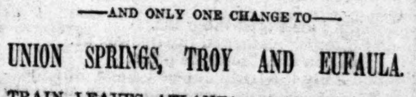

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Making close connection in Union Depot for points beyond Columbus.

NORTH BOUND TRAIN.

LEAVE COLUMBUS 12:35 p. m., ARRIVE ATLANTA 5:40 p. m.

Making close connection in Union Depot for all points north and east.

Trains leave McDonough southbound at 7:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

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THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 17th 1887.

Commencing Sunday, 18th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

Trains run by 90th meridian time.

NO. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	7 45 a m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m

NO. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Athens	7 20 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

NO. 2 EAST—DAILY.	NO. 1 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta.........8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta.......10 45 a m
Ar. Gainesville.....8 25 p m	Lv. Macon...........7 10 a m
Ar. Athens..........5 05 p m	Lv. Milledgeville..9 19 a m
Ar. Washington...2 20 p m	Lv. Washington 11 20 a m
Ar. Milledgeville..4 13 p m	Lv. Athens..........9 00 a m
Ar. Macon...........6 00 p m	Ar. Gainesville.....8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta.........3 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta.........5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST—DAILY.	NO. 3 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta.........9 00 p m	Lv. Augusta.......10 15 p m
Ar. Augusta.........5 00 a m	Ar. Atlanta.........6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta.........9 27 a m	Lv. Decatur.........9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur.........9 30 a m	Ar. Atlanta.........10 15 a m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta.........6 15 p m	Lv. Covington......5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur.........6 51 p m	Lv. Decatur.........7 25 a m
Ar. Covington.......8 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta.........7 55 a m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY

NO. 31 WESTWARD.	NO. 32 EASTWARD.
Lv. Camack.........1 30 a m	Lv. Macon...........6 30 p m
Ar. Macon...........7 30 a m	Ar. Camack.........11 00 p m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. This train makes close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper.

E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager,
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE NO. 9.

In Effect November 22, 1887.

South Bound.	Daily. No. 1.	Daily. No. 3.
Rome		
East Rome	6 30 am	2 30 pm
Holmes	6 40 am	2 40 pm
Holders	6 51 am	2 51 pm
Chambers	7 02 am	3 02 pm
New Bethel	7 15 am	3 15 pm
Summit	7 26 am	3 26 pm
Brooks	7 34 am	3 34 pm
Lake Creek	7 39 am	3 39 pm
Dyars	7 52 am	3 52 pm
Cedartown	8 10 am	4 10 pm

North Bound.	Daily. No. 2.	Daily. No. 4.
Cedartown	8 50 am	5 00 pm
Dyars	9 08 am	5 18 pm
Lake Creek	9 21 am	5 31 pm
Brooks	9 26 am	5 36 pm
Summit	9 35 am	5 45 pm
New Bethel	9 44 am	5 54 pm
Chambers	9 59 am	6 09 pm
Holders	10 08 am	6 18 pm
Holmes	10 21 am	6 31 pm
East Rome	10 30 am	6 40 pm
Rome		

All trains run to East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia passenger depot in East Rome.

Connect at Rome with East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and with Rome railroad at Cedartown with East and West Railroad of Alabama.

J. D. WILLIAMSON, President. F. H. HARRIS, Acting Supt.

ATLANTA ARTISTS.

A Visit to the Studios of the Most Prominent.

Atlanta as an Art Center—The Improvement in American Ideas of Art—The Nude in Art—Who the Artists Are.

There is quite a colony of artists in Atlanta. The productions of some have gained for them an encouraging local reputation. The popularity of others has extended throughout the south, while a few aspire to an almost national fame.

The recent exhibition of local talent at the Piedmont exposition was a revelation in respect to the quality of work Atlanta's artists are capable of producing, and has awakened a general interest in the profession causing loftier asperations on the part of the artists. On the other hand, the patrons of art have become more numerous and better educated in fine work, rendering them more appreciative and better capable of judging the delicate touch of a master's stroke.

Up to a few years ago people were content to break the monotony of bare walls with the few family portraits that were preserved from the hands of the iconoclast, occasionally relieved by a landscape of mountain phenomena, with here and there the picture of the time-honored mill with an overshot wheel, below which cows are placidly drinking down stream and as if to add variety to the scene, the patriarchal goat conquering his natural antipathy to water, lordly condescending to wade knee deep and quench his own thirst in the foaming brook.

But with the progress of the age as taste becomes more cultivated, these contortions in color have been removed and consigned to the attic, and their places in the parlors, drawing rooms and studies have been filled with some pretty conception of the artist's fancy, or a study from nature. And now quite a number of houses in the city can point with pride to some etching on the wall, or a statuette on the mantel, as the chef-d'œuvre of some artist of more or less renown.

With a growing taste for the beautiful in art, there has been created a demand for more perfect execution, and a better class of work. This demand has attracted to Atlanta several prominent artists from abroad, and added an impetus to local talent.

A call at the studio of Mr. Hal Morrison elicited a very interesting talk on the subject of art. Mr. Morrison has been in Atlanta several years, and his work is always viewed with delight and admiration wherever exhibited. In response to an inquiry concerning the appreciation of art by citizens of Atlanta, he said: "I have lived in a number of the largest cities in the United States, and never have I met with a people who have more appreciation of the beauties in art. The patrons of art in Atlanta recognize delicate work and the intricate lines of a picture quickly and in a manner that is surprising. And, strange to say, while the best works of art are executed by men, the best art critics are among the women. A man may look at a picture as upon a face, and recognize the affinity existing between them. He knows that it is beautiful, and that it pleases him; he simply accepts the fact, but cannot explain why it is, while a woman will point out the different traits in the character of a painting. She will analyze its beauties, carefully dissect the body, showing where the work blends and the colors harmonize, and the different points that afford her delight, and giving the reason why they are pleasing to her."

"How do you account for this?"

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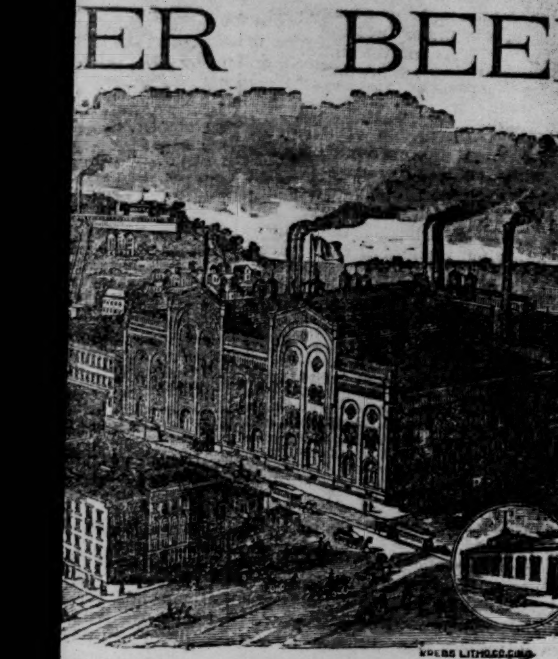
Mr. Frazee, with Messrs. H. W. Bernitz-

LAGER BEER.

JACOB MOERLEIN, Treas. JOHN MOERLEIN, Supt. GEO. MOERLEIN, Vice-Pres WM. MOERLEIN, Ass't Sup

ian Moerlein Brewing Co.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Y 350,000 BARRELS YEARLY.
NUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF—
ER BEER.



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ted to our "NATIONAL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finest grade s and malt, and prepared according to the most approved methods. It is not contain a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being abso is invariably prescribed by the most prominent physicians for the e aged. The "NATIONAL EXPORT" was brewed originally for the Austra th our increased facilities, we are now prepared to furnish it to our custom-

IONAL EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnati , proving it the best beer in Cincinnati, and consequently, the finest in the HE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to be eer brewed at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen y climate.

elig, Atlanta Agent.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

RAILROAD of GEORGIA

ween Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, December 18th, 1887.

ssenger Trains will run daily, as follows, except those marked †, whichar d those marked * are run on Sunday only.

6:50 am	7:10 pm	2:30 pm	10:50 pm†	5:00 pm†	3:30 pm	12:01 pm
8:20 am	8:45 pm	4:05 pm	11:20 pm†	7:02 pm	* 4:58 pm	12:30 pm
8:55 am	9:19 pm	4:47 pm	11:50 pm†	7:55 pm	* 5:35 pm	
10:25 am	10:50 pm	5:20 pm	1:15 pm			
2:55 pm		6:20 am				
4:10 pm		4:37 am				
7:13 pm		7:25 am				
2:55 pm		11:05 pm				
3:08 pm	3:08 am		4:30 am			
5:00 pm	6:15 am					

homaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, ightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from e Eufaula.

7:10 am	8:20 pm					
9:40 am	11:15 pm					
		7:25 pm	7:40 am			
		10:12 pm	10:47 am			
		4:25 am	3:10 pm			
2:00 pm	3:05 am	10:30 am	12:15 pm			
3:27 pm	5:08 am	9:10 am	7:05 pm			
4:35 pm	5:41 am	10:30 am	8:24 pm †	5:20 am *	7:00 am	
		11:31 am	9:20 pm †	5:57 am *	7:45 am	
5:40 pm	7:15 am	1:15 pm	10:35 pm †	8:15 am *	9:50 am †	1:10 pm
						1:40 pm

rains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah mbus, Atlanta and Albany.
ata and Columbus via Griffin.
leeping Car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.
er Agent. D. W. APPLER, General Agent.
Ticket Agent, E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Savannah Ga.

unrivalled quality.

SE

MAKE THEM THI ORLD.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 17th 1887.

Commencing Sunday, 18th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

Trains run by 90th meridian time.

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.	
Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	7 45 a m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.	
Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 p m
Arrive Athens	7 15 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY.		No. 1 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta	10 45 a m
Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m	Ar. Macon	7 10 a m
Ar. Athens	5 05 p m	Lv. Milledgeville	9 10 a m
Ar. Washington	2 20 p m	Lv. Washington	11 20 a m
Ar. Milledgeville	4 13 p m	Lv. Athens	9 00 a m
Ar. Macon	6 00 p m	Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta	3 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST—DAILY.		No. 3 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	9 00 p m	Lv. Augusta	10 15 p m
Ar. Augusta	5 35 a m	Ar. Atlanta	6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	9 27 a m	Lv. Decatur	9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur	9 20 a m	Ar. Atlanta	10 15 a m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	6 15 p m	Lv. Covington	5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur	6 51 p m	Lv. Decatur	7 00 a m
Ar. Covington	8 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 a m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY.

No. 31 WESTWARD.		No. 32 EASTWARD.	
Lv. Camack	1 30 a m	Lv. Macon	6 30 p m
Ar. Macon	6 30 a m	Ar. Camack	11 00 p m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. This train makes close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper.

E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager,
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.

nd Route
Gulf R. R.)
CKEST ROUTE
F CARS
COLUMBUS
ANGE TO—
AND EUFAULA.
(via C. R. R. and n.
11:55 a. m.
Union Depot for
TRAIN.
ATLANTA 5:40 p. m.
nion Depot for all
hbound at 7:30 a. m.
M. E. GRAY, Superintendent,

CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE NO. 9.

In Effect November 22, 1887.

South Bound.	Daily. No. 1.	Daily. No. 3.
Rome	6 30 am	2 30 pm
East Rome	6 40 am	2 40 pm
Holmes	6 51 am	[illegible]
Holders	6 57 am	[illegible]
Chambers	7 02 am	[illegible]
New Bethel	7 12 am	[illegible]
Summit	7 26 am	[illegible]
Brooks	7 32 am	[illegible]
Lake Creek	7 40 am	[illegible]
Dyars	7 52 am	[illegible]
Cedartown	8 10 am	[illegible]

North Bound.	Daily. No. 2.	Daily. No. 4.
Cedartown	8 50 am	5 00 pm
Dyars	9 08 am	5 18 pm
Lake Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summit	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Bethel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chambers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holders	10 00 am	[illegible]
Holmes	10 08 am	[illegible]
East Rome	10 20 am	[illegible]
Rome	10 30 am	6 40 pm

All trains run to East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia passenger depot in East Rome.

Connect at Rome with East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and Rome railroad, a Cedartown with East and West Railroad of Alabama.

J. D. WILLIAMSON, President. F. H. HARRIS, Acting Supt.

TCURED DAYS.
NO PAY
MANENT CURE
ELMS, M. D.
lanta, Ga.

ATLANTA ARTISTS.

A Visit to the Studios of the Most Prominent.

Atlanta as an Art Center—The Improvement in American Ideas of Art—The Nude in Art—Who the Artists Are.

There is quite a colony of artists in Atlanta. The productions of some have gained for them an encouraging local reputation. The popularity of others has extended throughout the south, while a few aspire to an almost national fame.

The recent exhibition of local talent at the Piedmont exposition was a revelation in respect to the quality of work Atlanta's artists are capable of producing, and has awakened a general interest in the profession causing loftier asperations on the part of the artists. On the other hand, the patrons of art have become more numerous and better educated in fine work, rendering them more appreciative and better capable of judging the delicate touch of a master's stroke.

Up to a few years ago people were content to break the monotony of bare walls with the few family portraits that were preserved from the hands of the iconoclast, occasionally relieved by a landscape of mountain phenomena, with here and there the picture of the time-honored mill with an overshot wheel, below which cows are placidly drinking down stream and as if to add variety to the scene, the patriarchal goat conquering his natural antipathy to water, lordly condescending to wade knee deep and quench his own thirst in the foaming brook.

But with the progress of the age as taste becomes more cultivated, these contortions in color have been removed and consigned to the attic, and their places in the parlors, drawing rooms and studies have been filled with some pretty conception of the artist's fancy, or a study from nature. And now quite a number of houses in the city can point with pride to some etching on the wall, or a statuette on the mantel, as the chef-d'œuvre of some artist of more or less renown.

With a growing taste for the beautiful in art, there has been created a demand for more perfect execution, and a better class of work. This demand has attracted to Atlanta several prominent artists from abroad, and added an impetus to local talent.

A call at the studio of Mr. Hal Morrison elicited a very interesting talk on the subject of art. Mr. Morrison has been in Atlanta several years, and his work is always viewed with delight and admiration wherever exhibited. In response to an inquiry concerning the appreciation of art by citizens of Atlanta, he said: "I have lived in a number of the largest cities in the United States, and never have I met with a people who have more appreciation of the beauties in art. The patrons of art in Atlanta recognize delicate work and the intricate lines of a picture quickly and in a manner that is surprising. And, strange to say, while the best works of art are executed by men, the best art critics are among the women. A man may look at a picture as upon a face, and recognize the affinity existing between them. He knows that it is beautiful, and that it pleases him; he simply accepts the fact, but cannot explain why it is, while a woman will point out the different traits in the character of a painting. She will analyze its beauties, carefully dissect the body, showing where the work blends and the colors harmonize, and the different points that afford her delight, and giving the reason why they are pleasing to her."

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Mr. Frazee, with Messrs. H. W. Bernitz, W. T. Downing and W. A. Sharp, have organized a school for instruction in crayon, oil, water-color, pen and ink and sculpture.

Atlanta is fortunate in having secured the location of the studio of Mr. Wm. Lycett, whose special work is painting in china and decorative work. He has one of the largest classes in the south and his ability, as shown by his work, eminently fits him for his position as head of his peculiar line. He speaks in the highest terms of the amateur talent of Atlanta, and the general appreciation of the people of his best line of work.

Among local artists whose work has attracted public attention, are Miss Violetitia Van Stavoran, Mrs. Luella Steele, Mrs. J. P. Lee, Miss Rosa Belle Lee, Mrs. Eppie P. Chisholm, Mrs. Gregory, Miss Ellis, and quite a number of others, many of whom have interesting and lucrative classes.

A movement is on foot that certainly ought to meet with the hearty support of every lover of the beautiful in Atlanta—that of organizing a union art academy. It is urged by the projectors that some large hall be fitted for the purpose, and the top floor of the Young Men's Christian association building has been suggested as an admirable place. It is intended to have a place where artists could exhibit their best work under the approval of competent judges, where the result of their genius could attain publicity and celebrity, and where patrons of art could always find something pleasing to the eye. The culmination of such a project would crown with success the originators, and would result in another institution that would be a source of pride to every citizen of Atlanta.

THE FOSTER STREET EXTENSION.

The Outlook Bright for a Favorable Report to the Council.

The city council will consider the question of the Foster street extension next Monday night at the regular meeting.

The finance committee and the street committee will hold a meeting tonight to discuss the matter, and the outlook is bright that it will be commended to the favorable consideration of the general council.

A representative of THE CONSTITUTION called on Mr. Joel Hurt yesterday afternoon and asked him a few questions on the subject.

"I think," said he, "that the prospect is bright for the acceptance of the proposition of the city, and I believe that the committee will report the matter favorably and that the council will adopt the report. Councilman Beutell, the chairman of the street committee, says that Foster street ought to be opened if the city can arrange to do it. A number of the strongest men in Atlanta who have hitherto opposed the extension, now express themselves in favor of it. Among these may be mentioned Mayor Cooper. I do not know of a single man who has looked over the ground who is now opposed to the extension. One of the most prominent Decatur street merchants who, for two years past, has been bitterly opposed to the extension, now says: "I don't see how the city council can refuse to vote for the extension of Foster street. I have made a thorough investigation and I believe the extension is a necessity."

Mr. John R. Gramling says that the city can better afford to pay $20,000 to have Foster street extended now than she could have afforded to pay $15,000 to have it "opened" last year.

The petition of the 104 property owners over that way, asking the city council to extend the street, has caused the matter to be closely investigated by scores of people who heretofore have been opposed to the plan. The result of that investigation has created a strong public sentiment favoring the extension of Foster street.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

The Club Organization—Preparing for the April Meeting.

The Atlanta Bicycle club have reorganized, with Mr. E. P. Chalfant, president; Henry Goldsmith, captain; J. F. Lewis, secretary and treasurer, and a racing committee of Messrs. Reed, Couper, and Durant.

The track at the Piedmont park is undergoing a thorough remodeling, under the personal supervision of President Kingsberry, and will be, by odds, the finest track in the south when complete.

The boys will begin at once training for the race meet, which will occur in April, programmes for which will be issued shortly. The Fairburn road race will be repeated as soon as the weather and roads improve.

Bicycling has caught on in Atlanta, and the outlook for a pleasant season's riding was never so bright as the coming spring and summer.

Notes.

Rowe is in England.

Crist is the champion amateur of the world.

Furneral's time is only ¼ second behind the record.

Atlanta has a fast man who will "show up" during '88.

Frank Duigly, the long-distance champion, rode 350 miles in 24 hours.

The fastest mile ever made on a bicycle was that of W. A. Rowe, at Springfield, Mass., last fall—2:29 3-5.

BISHOP H. W. WARREN.

A Former Atlanta Divine and His Lectures.

Bishop H. W. Warren, who has just returned from an official visit to China, has been on a visit to Atlanta for several days, and during his stay delivered a series of very able and interesting lectures before the students of Clark university and the Gammon School of Theology.

The eloquent lecturer spoke on China and the Chinese, the religions of China and missionary work in China. He has given broad and careful study on these themes. He entertains hopeful views of the Christianization of that great empire.

The founding of the Gammon School of Theology, which has recently received so large an endowment, is wholly due to Bishop Warren, through whose labors the hall was erected and the endowment of the institution begun. During his residence here he saw the great need of a thoroughly trained and consecrated ministry to reach the masses of the south, and now through this great enterprise his highest hopes are being more than realized.

A SAD DEATH.

Mr. Jere Cleveland Dies of Consumption at Indian Springs.

The many friends of Mr. Jere Cleveland will hear with sincere sorrow of his death, which occurred at Indian Springs the day before yesterday. He has been a great sufferer from that dread disease, consumption, for months past.

Mr. Cleveland was for upwards of five years a trusted employe of the Southern Railway and Steamship association, and was a young man of fine character and excellent business ability.

He will be buried at Indian Springs today.

What you need is a medicine which is pure, efficient, reliable. Such is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It possesses peculiar curative powers.

THE GATE CITY GUARD.

Several New Members Elected—The Company to Take Part in the Parade.

There was a full meeting of the Gate City Guard last night in the armory, and a good deal of business was transacted.

Several new members were elected. The company resolved to participate in the military parade, which is to take place Washington's birthday. The members agreed to turn out in full force and make the muster a success.

Another meeting will be held next Tuesday night, when some important matters will be attended to.

Two Ways—Choose Which!

There are two usual ways of doing what Nature sometimes does incompletely, namely: to relieve the bowels. One is to swallow a drastic purgative which evacuates profusely, abruptly and with pain; the other is to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the effect of which is not violent, but sufficiently thorough, and which does not gripe the intestines. If the first is selected, the person employing it need not expect permanent benefit, and he cannot hope to escape the debilitating reaction which leaves the organs as bad or worse off than before. If, on the other hand, he resorts to the Bitters, he can rely upon the restoration of a regular habit of body, consequent upon a renewal of a healthful tone in the intestinal canal. Besides healthfully relaxing the bowels, the Bitters arouses a dormant liver, imparts a beneficial impetus to the action of the kidneys, and counteracts the early twinges of rheumatism, a teddency to gout, and malaria in all its forms

JEWELRY.

STILSON,
JEWELER,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

HOTELS.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
NOS. 14 TO 20 MARIETTA ST.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
L. B. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

popular Hotel has new furniture throughout and is centrally located, being nearly opposite the Artesian Well, the Opera House, Post-Office and Capitol. Meals and lunches can be obtained at all hours of the day or night, in the well known "Reading Room Restaurant," on first floor of the hotel Porter at all the trains.

Belvidere Oyster Co. Oysters 25 cts per qt. Cor. Pryor, under Metropolitan Hotel. Telephone 7p un fol

See the elegant display of Baskets, all kinds, and especially those little French Baskets for favors, at NUNNALLY'S, 36 Whitehall.
under Belvi oyster

COURT AND CAPITOL.

Points of Interest Gathered in the Departments of State and Government.

YESTERDAY WAS a very dull day in the departments.

POSTMASTER JOHN W. RENFROE called at the executive department yesterday.

A COMMISSION WAS issued yesterday to J. S. Beads, clerk of the superior court of Glynn county.

APPLICATIONS FOR ALLOWANCE, under the wounded soldiers' act, continue to come in. Up to yesterday seven hundred and thirty of these applications had been allowed.

GOVERNOR GORDON WILL leave for Athens this morning, to attend a meeting of the trustees.

IN THE COMPTROLLER-general's office yesterday, general taxes to the amount of $320 were received from Gilmer county—a final settlement.

The County Courthouse.

The city court, Judge Howard Van Epps presiding, met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. After finishing the jail cases the court adjourned until next Monday morning, when the bond cases will be called. The following cases were tried yesterday:

Sally Johnson was convicted of a misdemeanor and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, or to go to jail for five months.

Louella Anderson was convicted of larceny from the house and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, or to go jail for six months.

Thomas Smith was convicted of larceny from the house and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, or to go to jail for five months.

Mac A Shelton was convicted of larceny from the house and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, or spend six months in jail.

Larkin Hutchinson was convicted of carrying concealed weapons and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 or to go to jail for twelve months.

Tom Madden was convicted of vagrancy and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or go to jail for two months.

ORDINARY CALHOUN yesterday appointed James F. O'Neill temporary administrator of the estate of James Divine.

Sency Malone, a negro boy about seventeen years old, was sent to the state lunatic asylum by Ordinary Calhoun. He is a harmless lunatic.

The Federal Court.

THE UNITED STATES circuit court will meet next Monday, the 20th, at ten o'clock. The first case to be argued is that of the United States government vs. the bondsmen of ex-Marshal Fitzsimmons.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women.

The young ladies of the Mercer University society of the First Baptist church will give an entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Georgia Starke, No. 58 Walton street, this evening. A fine programme has been arranged, and a good time is in store for everybody. Only 10 cents admission. All invited.

Cook's and Cook's only, on draught—no mixture—at Weinmeister's. 1w

STAMPS of all denominations for sale at CONSTITUTION business office. Open until 9 p. m. tf

HAT STORE FOR SALE.

Having bought the entire stock of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas and Store Fixtures of Pope, the Hatter, I will sell the same at a bargain on reasonable terms to anyone wishing to go into the Hat business. If this stock is not sold in bulk within a very few days, I will close it out at retail, at and below cost.

2t C. B. GRIMES.

Y. M. C. A.

A meeting of the workers of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the Railroad Rooms, 19½ S. Forsyth street, tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Every member is urged to be present.

Stamps of all denominations for sale at Constitution business office. Open until 9 p. m. tf

CULMBACHER, at P. Breitenbucher's.

Go to the Jasper Festival at Savannah, February 20th, 21st and 22d, via the "Old Reliable" Central railroad of Georgia. Only $5.00 round trip.

We learn that tickets to the lecture of Rev. W. J Scott at First Methodist church, 26th and 27th instants, are proving ready sale. They may be had at the bookstores.

Cook's and Cook's only, on draught—no mixture—at Weinmeister's.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

OVERCOATS
WINTER SUITS
HEAVY UNDERWEAR
—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
Call and examine before buying.
Respectfully, GEO. MUSE,
38 WHITEHALL ST.

JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS, Specialty.
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVERWARE.
The latest Novelties for the Holidays. The best $5.00 Watch in the world. Watch repairing a
J. S. DOYLE, Jeweler, 51 Whitehall Street.

"MARVEL!"

A new "MARVEL" by the "DUCHESS;" paper edition 25 cents, 2 cents extra by mail, at Thornton s Book Store.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

LADIES' FINE STATIONERY

and Visiting Cards. One of the handsomest stocks ever shown, in the very latest styles.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.

In this department our stock is the most complete in Atlanta and our prices are the very lowest. Mail orders promptly filled. Complete stock Windsor & Newton's and Devoe & Co.'s Tube Paints always on hand. Also a fine line of art studies to rent.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS
—AND—
FINE ETCHINGS.

The only house south carrying a full line of Engravings and Artist and Remark Proof Etchings and Pictures of all kinds. We have some great bargains in Pictures for the next 60 days, to close out, and an opportunity is offered to get pictures at a very small outlay.

Picture Frames Made to Orde

In this department we are the recognized leaders. We employ the finest workmen, carry the largest and most complete stock of fine hand-carved, wood Mouldings in the city. Also a fine line of Bronze, Gold and Gilt Mouldings at the lowest prices.

Artists' Crayon and Canvas Stretchers made to order. Screens, Easels and everything in the cabinet line made in latest styles. Samples of our Mouldings for frames sent on application. If you have a picture to be framed be sure and see our stock of samples and see a specimen of our work before having it made. We guarantee satisfaction in every respect.

E. H. & J. R. Thornton
28 WHITEHALL ST.
Telephone 236.

DR. BROCKETT'S DE-LEC-TA-LAVE

Is the Most Efficient Preparation for Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth Ever Introduced to the Public.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

It will whiten the teeth.
It will cleanse the mouth,
It will harden and beautify the gums,
It will purify the breath,
It will prevent the formation of tartar,
It will neutralize any acidity of the saliva,
It will aid in preserving the teeth,
It will cure tender and bleeding gums.

Those who have heretofore neglected the care and preservation of their teeth should begin this important work at once. For this you will find nothing so efficient as Delectalave. Price 50 cents bottle. For sale by all druggists.

ASA G. CANDLER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Gen'l Agts., Atlanta, Ga.
feb 2—dly un thornt 7p

THE "HAMMOND" IN THE LEAD.

THE FOLLOWING $1,000 CHALLENGE WAS published before that of any other typewriter, and has never been accepted:

Gentlemen Competitors: You have been industriously circulating, among other false assertions, the following: That "our outside keys, the most unfavorable in position, or those where the typewheel is required to move the greatest distance, (for example, v and z, or x and y), cannot be operated alternately at a high rate of speed." We assert that these keys can be operated with perfect alignment and impression at the rate of ten characters per second, and we challenge you, gentlemen, to do the same on the most unfavorably located keys of your machines with only tolerable alignment and impression, the party failing to do as above stated to forfeit to any public charity the sum of $1,000.

THE HAMMOND TYPE WRITER CO.,
75 and 77 Nassau street, New York,
A. F. COOLEDGE, General Agent,
21 Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.
EOD un thornton n r m

To Contractors.

OFFICE OF THOMAS C. VEALE, ARCHITECT
Chattanooga, Tenn.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until April 1st, 1888, for building the North Athens hotel, for the Athens Mining and Manufacturing company, at Athens, Tenn. Plans, specifications and information to be had at this office. The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Address THOMAS C. VEALE, Architect.
jan 29—su we

WE CAN SUPPLY PLANTS

OF THAT NEW STRAWBERRY, SOUTHERN Beauty, a cross between 3 sorts; large, red all over; solid; carries well; ripens early; is great market sort and fine for family planting; is a self-feeder; foliage large and bears tremendous. Price $3 100; $20 1,000 plants. Terms, money with order; private checks accepted for considerable amount. Can offer few thousand apple trees and early peaches at $10 100; $70 1,000. Few thousand wild goose plum at 20c.; $15 100; also apricots, fine at 20c.; $15 100. Write us and send order. J. C. LINDLEY & BRO., Greensboro, N. C. Name this paper. feb10-4t

COAL!

MANUFACTURERS, RAILROADS AND OTHERS

IN NEED OF STEAM COAL

Can be supplied by addressing the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD Co., Tracy City, Tennessee.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

[From New York Tribune, December 7, 1887.]

$1,000 CHALLENGE.

Remington Standard Typewriter

We claim for our machine the following points of superiority: Ease of manipulation, durability and speed—the essential qualities in a writing machine.

Its ease of manipulation is unquestioned. To test its durability requires many years of actual use. But its superior speed can be demonstrated in a few moments.

We challenge all other writing machines to a speed test, as follows:

The umpire to be selected by our competitors.

Deposit. Each competitor to deposit with the umpire a certified check, payable to his order, for $1,500.

Competing machines to write capitals and small letters.

Time. Before March 1st, 1888. The test to take place not earlier than one month after the first acceptance of this challenge.

Place, New York city, in some convenient hall, to be selected by our competitors and to be paid for by ourselves.

Number of operators. Each competing machine to be represented by three operators, with an instrument for each. The aggregate time of each to be considered in making the award.

Matter to be written. The declaration of independence. This may be committed to memory, or written from dictation. If dictated, each operator may select his or her own reader.

Trials. Each operator to have the privilege of three trials.

Deductions for errors. A deduction of one second for every omitted, misspelled or misplaced word. A deduction of one-fifth second for every omitted punctuation mark or capital letter.

Disposal of proceeds. $500 to be equally divided amongst the operators of the winning team. The balance to be donated to the Grant monument fund.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
339 Broadway, N. Y.
Full stock at 2½ Marietta st, W. T. CRENSHAW.

DEADLY
PARALLEL COLUMN
OF
HOYT & THORN
CHEAP CASH GROCERS,
90 WHITEHALL ST. 90
We invite your inspection.

Our Prices—Best Goods.		Prices Elsewhere
Cranberries, per quart	$ 12½	$ 20
13¾ lbs. Gran. Sugar	1 00	1 20
15 lbs Extra C Sugar	1 00	1 20
50 lbs Regal Patent Flour	1 60	1 80
50 lbs Rose Patent Flour	1 35	1 50
45 lbs Hudnut's Grits	1 00	1 35
Large Dove Hams, per lb	13	15
Small Dove Hams, per lb	14½	16
Dove Breakfast Bacon, per lb	13	15
2 lb cans Armour's Corned Beef	20	30
6 cans Columbia River Salmon	1 00	1 20
1 doz 2 lb cans Tomatoes	95	1 20
13 bars Glory Soap	50	55
Preserves, pure fruit, per lb	12½	20
4 lbs. any kind Jelly	25	35
Vermont Maple Syrup	1 10	1 50
Parched Rio Coffee, per lb	25	30
Imported Macaroni, per lb	15	20
Jersey Butter, Dr. Alexander's	40	50
1 lb Royal or Dr. Price B'k'g P'd'r	45	50
New Dates, per lb	10	15
Large Fancy French Prunes	15	20
3 lbs. new Turkish Prunes	20	25
Fancy Raisins, L. Layer	15	25
Shrewsbury Catsup, pt size	30	40
Lea & Perrins' Sauce	25	35
Baker's 1 lb cake Chocolate	45	50
Fancy Lemons, per doz	20	30
Boss Crackers, per lb	12½	15
Sapolio	8	10
Apple Butter, per lb	7	12½

These are only a few of our low prices. We sell lower than any house in the south. Our goods are fresher on account of quick sales. Goods all guaranteed or money refunded.

Be wise and do not listen to misrepresentation, but come and see for yourself. We do the largest business in our line in the south. Write for printed catalogue. Hotels supplied and 20 per cent saved.

HOYT & THORN,
7p 90 Whitehall St.

$5.00
WILL TAKE YOU TO THE
JASPER FESTIVAL
—AT—
SAVANNAH, GA.,
FEB. 22, 23 & 24, 1888.

Tickets will be on sale at Atlanta February 20th 21st and 22d, at $5.00, good to return five days from the date of sale, via the "Old Reliable"

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GA.

On the following fast schedule:
Leave Atlanta, 6:50 a. m., 7:15 p. m.
Arrive Savannah, 5:00 p. m., 6:15 a. m.

REMEMBER The Central is the only line running solid trains, with Palace Day Coaches and Sleeping Cars from Union Depot, Atlanta, to Savannah, without change. For further information call on or write to

D. W. APPLER, General Agent.
CLYDE BOSTICK, Passenger Agent, No. 9 Pryor street, Kimball House.
ALBERT HOWELL, Ticket Agent, Union Pas. Depot, Atlanta, Ga.
E. T. CHARLTON, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASsembly of the state of Georgia, approved October 24, 1887, chartering the "Manufacturer's Insurance Mutual Aid Society," the undersigned corporators are authorized to call a meeting for the purpose of organizing the same.

Said meeting will be held at the office of the John P. King Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday, February 29, 1888.

CHAS. ESTES,
J. P. VERDERY,
2wks from feb 13 H. H. HICKMAN.

W. R. JONES & CO.
PRACTICAL SLATE ROOFERS

Plain and ornamental roofing done in the best manner, and repairing old slate roof a specialty. Address, Box 316, Atlanta, Ga. Office 12 Loyd street.
Jan15—d3m 7p

CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS ADDRESSED TO THE MAYOR and General Council will be received until 2:30 o'clock p. m., Monday, February 20th, 1888, for laying brick sidewalks for the year 1888.

Specifications can be seen at the office of R. M. Clayton, city engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

M. MAHONY,
Commissioner of Public Works.

NOTICE TO JAIL CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL April 3d, for the building and furnishing of a jail for Jefferson county, according to plans and specifications now on file with the undersigned.

The Board of Roads and Revenues reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Address

JAMES F. BROWN,
feb 9 1m Louisville, Jefferson County, Ga.

CLOTHING.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.'S
Grand Opening
—IN—
Merchant Tailoring Dep'tm't
FEBRUARY 15TH.

We have now in store, all the Novelties and new Spring Styles of Foreign and Domestic Cloths, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Worsteds, Corkscrews, Bannockburns, Tricots, Granites, Flannels, to which we invite your inspection. We guarantee a perfect fit.

Our Cutters are
C. G. GROSSE, HARRY McKAY.

REAL ESTATE.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S
SPECIAL COLUMN OF
Real Estate Bargains.

8,500 acres of splendid pine timber land that will cut 7,500 to 10,000 feet merchantable lumber per acre, at $1.75 per acre.

6,500 acres first-class timber land in Choctaw county, Alabama, at $1.75 per acre.

19,000 acres first-class cypress timber land at 75 cents per acre.

360 acres splendid marble lands in Gilmer county, Ga., near Ellijay, on M. & N. Ga. R. R., with good water power, furnished by bold running creek. Marble vein very fine and only 6 to 8 feet below the surface.

$400 each for choice vacant lots on corner of Alexander and Lovejoy streets, high, level and beautiful, in choice neighborhood. Lots 50x95 feet to 10 foot alley.

$525 for 2 choice vacant lots on corner of Alexander and Orme streets, one 50x55 and the other 50x90 feet to ten foot alley.

$3,000 for 6 room house on corner lot 50x135 feet, in nice neighborhood, with bath room, closets, stable and carriage house, all in first class order.

$3,500 for a new 5 room dwelling with store room in front, nice lot 48x100 feet on Decatur street.

$350 each for two 2 room houses on corner lot 80x70 feet, both houses weatherboarded and plastered, now renting to good tenants for $10 per month.

$150 each for two nice vacant lots 65x140 feet on Larkin street.

$400 for lot 42x100 feet with good two room house on corner W. Hunter and Maple streets.

$900 for new plastered and painted 4 room house on corner Beckwith and Walnut streets 45x120 feet, now renting well to good tenants.

$1,000 for 6 room house, lot 150x146 feet, on Lowndes street running back to Butler.

$650 for one of the best located vacant lots in West End.

$3,000 for 5 room house; large lot, 60x200, on Courtland avenue, in choice neighborhood.

$3,500 for nice cottage of 4 rooms, on lot 48x156, with side and rear alley, on Merritts avenue.

$4,500 for choice little house of 5 rooms, on beautiful lot 50x140 on Howard street, between two Peachtrees.

$5,000 for cosy 7 room house close in, on Ivy street, lot 30x150.

$2,700 for 6 room house, on lot 50x134, on Orange st., near car line.

5 Room, new, on nice lot, 50x135, on Orange street, in two blocks Whitehall car line. Price $2,250.

$2,150 for 6 room house, 50x140, on Crumley street.

$2,500 for one of the nicest 7 room cottages, within one block of car line; good lot; on Hood street.

$2,000 for 5 room cottage in nice neighborhood; large lot, 55x204, on Richardson street.

$2,500 for a good house on Pulliam street; lot 50x140.

$2,500 for 5 room Smith street house, lot 50x150.

$2,000 for 5 room house, on corner lot, E. Hunter and King streets, lot 57x100 feet.

$2,500 for 5 room cottage and 2 room servants' house on lot 50x100, on corner East Fair and Connally streets, within half block of Fair street school. A great bargain in this property. Now renting to a good tenant.

100 acres for $16,000, 2½ miles from Kimball house by good road; 85 acres open, highly enriched and well improved with the choicest fruits, grapes, residence, barn, stables, all other necessary outbuildings; 65 acres beautiful oak and hickory woods; very pretty lawn front on main street and road to Atlanta, only half mile from Central railroad, from which a wide avenue could be opened to this land, giving a half dozen or more choice small fruit and truck and dairy and chicken farms, as well as attractive suburban homes, on a high, level plateau, overlooking Atlanta, and where every year will bring increasing value, better improvements, more good society, etc. Investors, take notice of this property, buy it and hold it a year or so and double your money.

A rare bargain in unimproved Marietta street property, 20x100 feet, just west of and adjoining the "Pike Hill house." This is a splendid lot, and quite cheap, at $60 per foot only.

Also 25x100 feet, with large house, known as the "Home for Women," just east of above, only $60 per front foot.

Eight beautiful building lots, each 52x184 feet, on north side of Bowden street, between Peachtree car line and fair ground fence, lying well and between two car lines; only 200 yards from Peachtree street. Price $9 per foot. Terms very easy.

A splendid suburban farm of 21 acres on Georgia R. R., also a good wagon road, only 2¼ miles from the city of Atlant; has a frontage of 400 feet on said railroad, with all advantages of cheap fare to and from the city (less than street car fare). Twelve daily trains, splendid school and mail facilities, churches, etc; 4,000 grapevines of all choice varieties; large orchard and best fruits, strawberry and asparagus beds—indeed, one of the most desirable places adjacent to the city—at a very moderate cost. Price, $400 per acre, on liberal terms.

ARTISTS' MATERIAL.

A. P. TRIPOD,
Paints, Oils,
—AND—
WINDOW GLASS.
Artists Materials
A SPECIALTY.
Agents for Anti-Kalsomine

The best and cheapest preparation for finishings, walls and ceilings of dwellings, churches, stores, etc. Send for color cards, testimonials, etc.

45 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCH REPAIRING.

BY - SKILLED - WORKMEN, - A - SPECIALTY

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
JEWELERS.

top 1st col 8p

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall Street.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications.

Indications for Georgia: Slighty warmer; fair weather, slight to variable winds.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, February 16, 9 P. M.
Observations taken at 9 p. m., central time.

STATIONS.	Barometer	Thermometer	Dew Point	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity	Rainfall	Weather
Mobile	30.36	52	50	N	6	T	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.42	48	40	N	Light	T	Clear.
New Orleans	30.32	54	48	S	8	.10	Fair.
Galveston	30.44	53	48	NE	10	.00	Clear.
Palestine	30.36	46	42	NW	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Pensacola	30.36	54	54	NE	10	.10	Cloudy.
Corpus Christi							
Brownsville							
Rio Grande							
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.							
6 a. m.	30.54	44	33	E	12	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.51	45	27	E	6	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.45	42	32	SE	..	.10	Fair.

Maximum thermometer.......... .50
Minimum Thermometer.......... .41
Total rainfall.......... .00

W. EASBY SMITH,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—Barometer reduced to sea level.
The T indicates precipitation inappreciable.
*Indicates trace of rainfall.

UNDERTAKER.

No. 62 South Pryor street. On call day or night
1y FRANK X. BLILEY.

SOUTHERN SANITARIUM

"WATER CURE."

134 CAPITOL AVENUE, ATLANTA, GA

THIS INSTITUTION HAS, DURING ITS THIRteen years of successful operation, restored thousands of people to health, and attained a national reputation. The problem of health, by living healthfully has been solved.

The universality of the results obtained is a marked feature of this Sanitarium. All are benefited—none are injured. All forms of chronic ailment yield to its processes with surprising certainty and rapidity.

THE CRUDE COLD WATER CURE methods do not constitute any part of the treatment.

APPLIANCES INCLUDES BATHS OF VARIED FORMS, MASSAGE, SWEDISH MOVEMENTS, ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, HYGIENIC-DIETARY, PNEUMATIC AND VACUUM TREATMENT, ETC.

All applied on principles scientifically exact and definite, which, together with pleasant home comforts and refined social surroundings, makes this, in every respect a perfect Sanitarium for those in quest of health.

Refers, with permission, to some of the most refined and intelligent people of this and other states of the union.

For pamphlet and particulars, address as above or

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D
ATLANTA, GA.

KENNY & WERNER

NO. 40 DECATUR STREET, OPPOSITE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY.

Wholesale Liquors!

We have the largest stock of Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors in the city.

The only house paying county license, and consequently, the only house authorized to sell by the quart.

KENNY & WERNER,
No. 40 Decatur street.

Telephone No. 160. - - - Goods Delivered.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to.
dec30—dtf 8thp un u o rob

JASPER FESTIVAL!

AT

SAVANNAH, GA.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

FEBRUARY 22D, 23D AND 24TH.

PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.—Morning—Grand Parade of Military and Civic Societies; Oration by Governor John B. Gordon; Unveiling and delivery of Jasper Monument; Review in Park Extension by the Governor. Afternoon—Boat Races by ships' crews along River Front. Evening—Receptions, etc.

THURSDAY.—Imposing and Representative Trades Display. Afternoon—Cavalry Tilting for valuable prizes and other out-door amusements. Night—Grand Torchlight Procession and general Illuminations.

FRIDAY—Excursions to Tybee, Isle of Hope, Bonaventure, Thunderbolt, etc.; Contests between Gun Clubs. Night—Grand Open Air Concert by Second Artillery Band; Finest Pyrotechnical Display ever witnessed in the South. Free to all.

RATES.

One cent per mile, with maximum of $5.00 for round trip on Central and Savannah, Florida and Western systems.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate.

I have a large tract in East Atlanta which I have divided into lots to sell on long time. Lots are well shaded and lie beautifully.

I want for a customer who has $1,500 a rent paying investment.

I have a large number of nice residences, brick and frame on north or south side of railroad.

I have four splendid little lots, near East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad shops cheap on easy terms.

I have a few choice building lots in West End near the Park street church.

I have a choice gilt edge central corner lot, suitable for store property.

I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms a few small, well built cottages on good high lots in the first ward.

I have some splendid Peachtree street property.

A central three story brick store house.

I have several manufacturing sites on lines of the various railroads—any size and any distance out.

I have several nice places along the Georgia railroad in Edgewood, Kirkwood and Decatur.

G. W. ADAIR,
8p 5 Kimball house, Wall street.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL.

MISSES RANDOLPH.

SECOND TERM OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SESsion begins February 1, 1888. A small, select school, in the healthiest part of Piedmont Virginia. Well equipped with teachers. Apply for terms to
MISS C. R. RANDOLPH,
Kiswick, Albemarle county, Va.
jan 11, we fr su 8p

WHITE OR BLACK.

A Prominent Musician Who Teaches Both Colors.

A World of Gossip About Mr. Sumner Salter and His White and Colored Pupils—His Business Said to Be Injured.

For several weeks past there has been considerable street and parlor gossip in Atlanta on a subject of considerable interest, especially to the musical public. At first there were very soft whispering which soon took on the form of gentle rumors, and these in turn, have developed into distinct reports.

For several days, a representative of THE CONSTITUTION has been at work upon the whispers, the rumors and the reports, which have not failed to lead him into a nest of tangible results.

All this talk has been made about one of the most prominent teachers of music in Atlanta. He is a master of his art. He is the organist of the First Methodist church and also the organist of the Jewish Synagogue and he is likewise the teacher of a large number of private white pupils in the best families of the city, and has, in addition, a large white class which he has been wont to instruct in public.

His name is Mr. Sumner Salter, and the gossip was to the effect that he is teaching a large class of colored pupils, and that his white pupils are gradually falling away from him, because of this fact.

It is stated, on what is supposed to be good authority, that his business among the whites has been materially impaired by his teaching of this colored class. It comes from a perfectly authentic source that a lady, who intended to take lessons from him, has decided not to do so on this account; that another lady, who was once his pupil, and who intended to resume her musical studies under his direction has determined not to do so for the same reason, and that still another lady who has been his pupil for a long time has quit him because he is teaching negroes how to sing. There are no less than three young gentlemen in the city who once enjoyed musical instruction from Mr. Salter, and who intended to patronize him again this winter, but who changed their minds and will now forego the pleasure of developing their musical genius under the skillful teaching of the man who has in charge a colored class.

Many people have also expressed the firm conviction that a number of the white pupils of Mr. Salter are in blissful ignorance of the fact that he is giving instructions to a class of colored pupils. Diligent inquiry has failed to bring to light any proof that Mr. Salter has notified his white pupils that he is teaching colored people.

In a spirit of perfect fairness to all concerned, a representative of THE CONSTITUTION sought out Mr. Salter at his home, on Capitol place, and asked him to talk a little for the benefit of the public.

At first he was reluctant to talk upon the subject, but, at length, concluded to make a statement.

"Yes," said he, "I am teaching a colored class, but I teach them separately from my white pupils. Someting over a month ago I received a note from a colored girl asking if I would consent to take charge of a class of colored girls and teach them singing at the same charge which I make to my white pupils. This colored girl came to me recommended by some society people in this city of the highest standing. After considering the matter for a time, I replied that I would take charge of the colored class. I did so, and have been giving them lessons in singing for several weeks past. I meet this colored class at the colored Congregational church on Houston street, of which Mr. Kent is the pastor.

"I have a perfect right," he continued, "to teach this class of colored persons, and expect to continue to do so. They are well behaved, and pay me promptly, and requested me to take charge of them. They are not taught together with my white pupils—in fact, they never see my white pupils. Now, what is wrong about it? Nobody is hurt by the arrangement, and I am helped. Music teaching is my profession, and, of course, it adds to my income to teach this colored class, or I would not do it. Mr. Rich and Mr. Ryan, the merchants, sell goods to white people and colored people, do they not? Why shouldn't I teach both music? There are white teachers in the schools at the south who teach both whites and blacks grammar and arithmetic and history. Why shouldn't I teach white and blacks music? I cannot see that I am doing anybody any harm by performing my professional work in this way, and I certainly am at a loss to know why there should be any prejudice against me for doing business in this way, more particularly since my white and colored classes not only do not come in contact, but have no acquaintanceship, or never see each other."

Mr. Sumner Salter defended himself warmly on this line at some length, and after expressing, with emphasis, the opinion that he was doing what he had a perfect right to do, and that it was nobody's business but his own, wound up by saying that if the course which he is pursuing has injured him with the whites, he was not aware of it.

Musical Notes.

MISS LOUISE ROMARE, who scored so unequivocal a success in Sternberg's last drawingroom concert, has received many pretty compliments. She ranks among the finest lady pianists of Atlanta, and there is a bright future for her.

***

THE AMERICAN ART JOURNAL gives an account of a reception tendered Miss Emma C. Hahr in New York last week. She met many of the leading musical critics of the metropolis, and played for them. They praised her liberally and with a remarkable unanimity. Miss Hahr is with her old teacher, Karl Klindworth, and expects to make her debut in Steinway hall next month.

***

MEDORA HENSON-EMERSON, the prima donna of the "Boston Stars," is the daughter of the Rev. L. Henson, an eminent Baptist clergyman of Virginia. She was born in Virginia, studied music in Boston and New York, and went abroad to finish her education. She holds a foremost place in the ranks of native American prima donnas. She will be heard in Atlanta for the first time the 26th of next month.

***

Miss Catharine Vertress, who is studying under Mr. Alfredo Barili, is a peculiarly gifted young lady. She possesses the faculty, rare among even the most thoroughly trained musicians, of being able to name, instantly upon hearing them struck, all the notes in cords and discords, no matter how many notes they contain. She tested this power a few afternoons ago in the presence of several persons. She shows unusual talent in other ways. Let a performer improvise a short melody, and she can retain it in her mind long enough to commit it to paper. Miss Vertress is a player of great ability, her refined taste and dainty fingering being her most prominent characteristics. She is finishing her musical education with Barili.

***

TOMORROW NIGHT there will be a concert in the ballroom of the Kimball house. It will be one of the best musical entertainments given in Atlanta for a long time. Madame Von der Hoya, than whom there are few more refined pianists in this country, will be assisted by her talented son, Amadeo. This remarkable boy violinist has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness, and is now in excellent trim. He will render several notable solos. The following programme will be given, and the concert will begin at 9 o'clock:

1. Festival Overture..........Levtner
   Wurm's Orchestra.
2. Sonate in B Major, op. 45, 1 Allegro vivace, 2 Andante, 3 Allegro assai for piano and violin..........Mendelssohn
   Madame and Amadeo Von der Hoya.
3. La Danse des Sylphides, op. 5.......Theod. Kullak
4. (a) Legende in G Minor, op. 17. (b) Polonaise in A Major op. 24..........Henry Wieniawski
   Amadeo Von der Hoya.
5. Ballade in G Minor op. 23..........F. Chopin
   Madame Von der Hoya.
6. Lucia di Lamermoor Fantasie, from Violo..........H. Vieuxtemps
   Amadeo Von der Hoya.
7. Grand Selection, "Ernani"..........Verdi
   Wurm's Orchestra.

The Knabe parlor grand is kindly furnished by Messrs. Philips & Crew.

It is pure economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar." It is stronger, purer and better than any other blood purifier.

Colgate's Sachet Powders.

Heliotrope, Jockey Club and Cashmere Bouquet retain their delicate fragrance longer than any others.

Everybody should go via the "Old Reliable" Central railroad of Georgia to the Jasper Festival at Savannah, February 20th, 21st and 22d. Only $5.00 round trip.

WONDERS OF NATURE.

Mr. J. A. Benson Tells of the Wonderful Electrical Room at Hillman.

Colonel James A. Benson, of Washington, Ga., has been in the city two days on business with the Georgia Electrical Mound company. He is the president of the company, and is taking the liveliest interest in it. Colonel Benson is a business man, and, what is better, a very successful business man. He went to Washington, Ga., the home of General Toombs, fresh from Ireland in 1870, with very little money, for he was a refugee on account of his being a patriotic Irishman, and he commenced business at Washington as a merchant. He succeeded by close attention, and his training in the old country was of great benefit to him. About two years ago he was admonished by his physicians that he had a very insiduous disease of the kidneys, and that it was necessary for him to take a rest. He formed a copartnership with Mr. Henry O. Colley, a brother of Hon. Frank H. Colley, and the business today is carried on by the firm of James A. Benson & Co. at Washington, Ga. It is immense and covers all departments of trade. The firm sells for cash or on time, buy cotton and sell everything, do a banking business or any legitimate business needed for the farmer. About the time he was worried about his health, the electric mound at Hillman came to the surface and began to be talked about. Mr. Benson commenced to investigate it and frequently visited it. He drank freely of the water, watched every case and came to this conclusion:

"First. It has cured me.

"Second. It has cured every case of purely a nervous disorder, it makes no difference what caused it, that I have noticed."

And he made up his mind to purchase the property.

He interested some of his friends in the matter by telling them what he knew about it, and organized a company, now known as the Georgia Electric Mound company.

In a conversation with Mr. Benson, yesterday, he said: "I am in Atlanta for the purpose of adding to the hotel at Hillman."

"Mr. Benson, is there anything in this electric shaft?"

"Well, upon my word, my friend, that is a very foolish inquiry to make of me," he replied, "and it reminds me of the fellow who asked the sea-sick man if he was sick, and he answered, 'do you think I am doing this for fun?' I have spent a great deal of money on this shaft, and have induced some of my friends to do the same. Everything about it was as wild and as crude as any backwoods county in the state when we did so, but I am satisfied it will pay us, and so are my friends. And we expect to spend a great deal more money. I consider this electric development one of the wonders of the age. We have had patients from every state in the union, and I have never saw such results. I am enthusiastic because it cured me, and since then I have watched hundreds who have had good results."

"Why do you not advertise it more?"

"Simply because we have every room we have to spare now occupied. Mr. Brown, the manager, and myself, are here now to buy furniture, etc., to fix up thirty additional rooms, and we will be ready next week to accomodate that many more guests. Messrs. Boyd & Baxter sold us the furniture, Messrs. John Ryan & Son the carpets, and Messrs. McBride & Co. the crockery and chamber sets. We have also today contracted with Messrs. Cole, Gentry & Co. to wire the hotel for electric bells. We are going to light the hotel with electric lights and make extensive additions during the coming year. Every man in the company has faith in it. They have plenty of money—did not go into the scheme to humbug any one, and in fact could not afford to do it."

"Mr. Benson, what kind of cases does this well cure?"

"My friend, don't call it a well. It is not a well."

"Well, shaft," was suggested.

"It is not a shaft," said Mr. Benson. "It is a subterranean room, and we call it an electric room. It is not necessary for me to explain the room to you, but it cures all cases of nervousness—it makes no difference how it originated. It will not cure every case of rheumatism, but it will cure every case of rheumatism that results from any disordered state of the nervous system, and any case of muscular rheumatism. I have never known a case of neuralgia it did not cure, nor a case of nervous dyspepsia, and any nervous trouble resulting from diseases of women, one subject to insomnia, and teething children. Now take my case. The physicians told me two years ago that I had disease of the kidneys, and neally frightened my wife by the diagnosis of my case. I confess I felt somewhat squeemish over it myself, but see me now? Do I look like I was a sick man. Well I attribute my health to the electricity and the water of that there ——"

"Is there any virtue in the water?"

"There is," said Mr. Benson, "Its effect is wonderful. I have the statement of men who have tested it, and could give certificates, but when we get ready to bottle the water will be soon enough for that."

"We have had patients," said Mr. Benson, "from every state in the union, and from every county in Georgia, and we have relieved ninety per cent of them, and cured seventy-five per cent. It is not a patent medicine, but is nature's pure application to nervous disorders of any kind, and it is as reliable as any remedial agent long discovered in the materia medica. I invite," said he, "the medical fraternity to investigate the matter and I can assure them it will be a good service to me and my friends, if they can discover any defects in what we claim for it."

White-winged peace hovers over Europe; Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is only 25 cents.

Salvation Oil, the great pain-eradicator, of mineral or other noxious ingredients. 25 cents

AN ELEGANT TRAIN.

Bound from New York to New Orleans with an Excursion Party.

Two of the handsomest cars of the Monarch Palace Car company came in on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad yesterday afternoon, having on board a number of excursionists bound from New York to New Orleans. The train was composed of the parlor, sleeping and buffet-car "Rhodope," and the parlor, sleeping and buffet-car "Atossa," and was in charge of Mr. Gustave Leve, superintendent.

An exquisite "souvenir" of the Monarch Palace car company, bearing the words, "Compliments of B. W. Wrenn, G. P. A, of the Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Air-Line," contains the following list, by cars, of the members of the excursion, done in pink, illuminated type:

Car Rhodope—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Nichols, Bridgeport, Ct.
Mr. E. A. Carter, Boston, Mass.
Mr. O. E. Miner, Jr., Boston, Mass.
Mr. Geo. J. Heidecker, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Allen Avery, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Henry F. Veit, Bridgeport, Ct.
Mr. Jas. Young, Bridgeport, Ct.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cutler, Wilburham, Mass.
Miss Isabel Cutler, Wilburham, Mass.
Mr. S. D. Paddock, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Edwin Banks, Bridgeport, Ct.
Captain H. Swithinbank, Denham Court, Bucks, Eng.
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Allen, Portland, Me.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Wulff, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. Norwood, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Eaton, Portland, Me.
Mr. J. H. Stewart, Boston, Mass.
Mr. A. L. Aldrich, Boston, Mass.
Mr. C. F. Page, Boston, Mass.
Mr. John Cheney, Boston, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Reynolds, New London, Ct.
Car Atossa—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Baldwin, New York.
Miss Gordon, England.
Mr. and Mrs. Noyes Fisk, Springfield, Mass.
Mr. Harry Fisk, Springfield, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. Horace Niles, Springfield, Mass.
Mr. Summerville, New York.
Mr. L. P. Tibbals, New York.
Mr. E. B. Treat, New York.
Mr. Henry L. Whitcomb, Springfield, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Marsh, Springfield, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Niles, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Bessie Niles, Springfield, Mass.
Mr. H. R. Watson, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hale, New London, Ct.
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Kendrick, Lebanon, N. H.
Mr. J. M. Gorrie, Boston, Mass.
Mr. S. Butterfield, Boston, Mass.
Mr. J. C. Thorne, Boston, Mass.
Mr. C. B. Wyman, Boston, Mass.
Mr. D. N. Coats, Springfield, Mass

Largest Class on Record.

Prof. Loisette is achieving not only a great success with the pupils he teaches by correspondence from his offices, No. 237 Fifth avenue, but also in classes which he personally instructs. His latest success in the lecturing line is at Baltimore, where he has a class of 1,012 pupils from the professors and students of Johns Hopkins university and the elite of that city.

A PRETTY ROMANCE.

The Principal Actors in Which Are Said to Be Atlanta People.

The Tribune of Rome comes to the front with the following rather pretty fairy tale which would be rather interesting if true. That paper says:

> And here is a marriage of two leading society people of Atlanta on which the Tribune makes a "scoop."
>
> A reporter of the Tribune learned the particulars from a gentleman of undoubted varacity, who is intimately acquainted with the couple. The informant says the minister was bound in the utmost secrecy not to reveal any names.
>
> It happened in this way.
>
> There is a young man and a young lady of that city who have been basking in the light of each other's love for many months. For various reasons the nuptial ceremony was put off, and on account of a hindrance of unusual magnitude the loving couple had to remain single.
>
> But where love is as strong as a mighty current it overcomes all obstacles. So it did in this case, breaking the bolts and barriers of paternal disregard.
>
> The fair of the Atlanta Rifles, the popular military company of the gate city, was in progress last week, and the attractive resort of the young people.
>
> On Thursday night, February 9th, the two young people in question said they were going to the fair, and witn that destination in the old folks' eyes, left the home of the young lady's parents.
>
> But never for a moment did they intend to go to the Rifles' fair. Straightway they hied themselves to the car shed, and there took a fast train for a neighboring town. When the train stopped, the pair, full of joyous anticipation for the approaching consummation of the ties, hurried to a Godly man, who links souls together with bonds indissoluble. Then with the key, vested in him by high authority, did the minister lock the hearts, pronouncing the solemn words that made them twain.
>
> But the mysterious affair grows more so with further developments.
>
> Every person who witnessed the ceremony was pledged not to divulge the names of the parties until March, 1889, or for one year at least. The Tribune's informant, though not a witness of the ceremony, is an intimate friend of the groom, assured the reporter that the matter of the names was to be kept profoundly secret.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Atlanta Banking Company Elects Officers for the Next Year.

The annual meeting of the Atlanta Banking company was held last night at Concordia hall.

The cashier presented the statement of the past year's business, which showed very gratifying results. The election of directors resulted in the election of the following board: Jno. R, Gramling, Jas. W. Harle, J. W. Rankin, D. N. Speer, Judge J. A. Anderson, J. C. Hallman, A. J. Hattiwanger, C. W. Hunnicutt, Robert Winship.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: John R. Gramling, president; James W. Harle, vice-president; Willard H, Nutting, cashier; H. E. W. Palmer, attorney.

The officers and directors are among the leading business men of the city, and the company is rapidly becoming one of the strongest financial institutions in Atlanta.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

FULL WEIGHT
PURE
DR PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence is proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Amonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS
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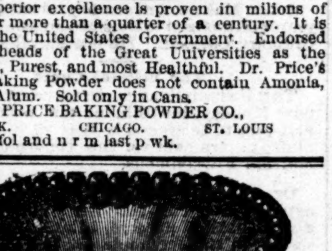

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This exact Label is on each Pearl Top Chimney. A dealer may say and think he has others as good, BUT HE HAS NOT.

Insist upon the Exact Label and Top.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. MADE ONLY BY
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. C. HENDRIX. J. L. HARRISON.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,

Real Estate.

Auction sale of 18 Capitol avenue lots on Monday, March 5th, at 2:30 p. m. Plats out in a few days.

8-room house, close in, on Calhoun street, at a bargain and no mistake.

2 acre block nicely shaded, lays well, on Capitol avenue, just on corporate limits.

2-acre block, lays beautiful, well shaded, Washington street, on city limits.

The 100 lot sale on Washington street and Capitol avenue, will come off about 1st of March.

7 large shaded lots, West End, all with water, lay beautiful, street in front and rear, at a bargain.

Large commanding lots on Boulevard, near new school lot.

Choice lots on Gartrell street.

6-room house, with servants' house, bath rooms, etc., on Pulliam street; lot 59x150; at a bargain.

8-room house, a perfect beauty, near new capitol, on Capitol avenue. Come and see us about this home.

New house, 7 rooms, on Ira street; large lot. Must be sold.

10-room house, large lot, on Whitehall street. The owner has directed us to sell.

3 shaded lots on Formwalt street, $600 each. Very cheap.

8-room new house on Pryor street; every conveniences possible; will sell; a bargain.

3 choice lots on Washington street; the pride of the south side.

9-room house, south side, on street car line. Gas and water; house new. Call and we will sell you a bargain.

2 beautiful vacant lots, on Capitol avenue, cheap.

3 building lots on Windsor street; highest ground on the street; beautiful view; lays well.

Three beautiful lots, two acres each; West End.

Four commanding blocks, on Capitol avenue, Washing and Pryor streets.

A number of building lots near the East Tennessee shops and glass works. Houses in great demand in that vicinity. We can sell you lot so you can build and get a handsome interest.

The Alexander hill, on Fair, Chestnut and Ashby streets, 84 lots; all lay just right. Will sell the block at a bargain.

Purchase Money Notes bought. Loans negotiated

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,
8p 31 S. Broad Street.

Cook's and Cook's only, on draught—on mixture—at Weinmeister's.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC

Our Prices will Interest You.

Sweeping Reductions in all Departments.

SPECIAL SALE.

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS! OVERCOATS!

HIRSCH BROS.,

Clothiers and Tailors,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

BROWN & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS —IN—

COTTON, WOOLEN AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY AND TOOLS, LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, PACKING, ETC., PORTABLE FORGERS, PRESSURE BLOWERS AND EXHAUST FANS, WROUGHT IRON PIPE FITTINGS AND BRASS GOODS.

We are the only house in Atlanta that carry wire rope in stock, for general hoisting purposes, transmission of power and guy ropes.

Send for Prices and Discounts.

62 S. BROAD STREET.

8thp un Hirsch

LIME, CEMENT AND COAL.

SCIPLE SONS

Terra Cotta Stove Flue, absolutely fire proof; Terra Cotta Chimney Tops and Stove Thimbles.

LIME,
CEMENTS,
—PLASTER PARIS,—
---DRAIN PIPE,---
-SEWER PIPE,-
FIRE BRICK,
-FIRE CLAY,-
—PLASTER'S HAIR,—
—MARBLE DUST,—
—SHOP COAL,—
GRATE COAL.

8 LOYD ST., NEAR MARKHAM HOUSE
8 LOYD ST., NEAR MARKHAM HOUSE
ATLANTA, GA

HENRY POTTS. FRANK POTTS.

H. & F. POTTS,

No. 24 Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.,

Wholesale Dealers in Fine Whiskies

AND AGENTS FOR

Jos. Schiltz Celebrated Milwaukee "Pilsener" Bottled Beer.

TELEPHONE 175. jan26—dtf

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

EISEMAN BROS.

17 and 19 Whitehall Street,

SPECIAL

$9.90

SALE!

OVERCOATS,

SUITS!

THAT HAVE BEEN

$13.50, $15, $18 and $20!

NOW AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF

$9.90!

Special Bargains in

Hats and Men's Furnishings.

EISEMAN BROS.

17 and 19 Whitehall Street
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THE

VOL. XIX.

THE TRIP TO FLORIDA.

How the President and Party Will Go.

THE COLORED PEOPLE'S EXPOSITION.

An Appropriation Asked for It—What the Georgia Delegation is Doing—Other Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—[Special.]—The presidential party will start on their Florida trip at 2 o'clock on Tuesday. They will go on a special train. The party will consist of President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Lamont. They will arrive in Savannah at 7:30 on Wednesday, spend one hour in driving over the city, and then proceed to Jacksonville, where they will arrive at 1:30. They will leave for home on Friday morning. None but the above mentioned will go on the special train. The senators and representatives will go on the regular train.

The senate committee on education and labor today heard Professor J. M. Langston, formerly minister to Hayti, and ex-Congressman Smalls, of South Carolina, in support of the bill to encourage the holding of the colored people's industrial exposition in Atlanta next fall. The bill as introduced makes an appropriation of $400,000. The committee promised to make an appropriation, but left the sum blank. Senators Brown, Palmer and George were appointed a sub-committee to draft a bill for a report to the full committee. It is the general opinion that they will get a liberal appropriation.

As wired you Wednesday night the committee on agriculture agreed to report favorably Mr. Blount's bill authorizing the governors of states to accept the appropriations made by the general goverment to establish agricultural experimental stations in the states. This bill was introduced because the Georgia legislature had neglected to accept the fifteen thousand dollars which was to go to her and in order that she may get the payments due before the next session of the legislature. Mr. Hatch, the chairman of the committee, informed Mr. Blount today that he understood about twenty states were in the same predicament as Georgia, and before reporting he desires to confer with Comptroller Durham and get up a bill which will meet the requirements of all the states. In other words, he desires to arrange it in order that all the states will get the amount due them and lose nothing by the neglect of their respective legislatures.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill in the house today to create a federal court in Columbus. Mr. Grimes, although a new member, has been remarkably successful in his work for Columbus, and I have no doubt but that he will succeed in getting both his public building bill and the above mentioned one through the house. His work is appreciated by his constituents, and he should be re-elected without opposition. The fourth district could certainly not be better represented in congress.

Mayor D. T. Dunn, Judge S. R. Atkinson, Messrs. J. M. Madden, W. E. Burbage and S. C. Littlefield, of Brunswick, together with Mr. Norwood, Senator Colquitt and the entire Georgia delegation appeared before the river and harbor committee today in the interest of Brunswick harbor. They asked for $75,000 to finish the work already commenced. The delegation then appeared before the public building committee and asked a favorable report on Mr. Norwood's bill to appropriate $100,000 for a public building at Brunswick. The gentlemen made a good showing and impressed the committee favorably with Brunswick's absolute need for a customhouse. While the committee gave them no denifite answer the delegation were led to believe that the bill would be favorably reported. The gentlemen are highly pleased with their visit and seem to have no doubt but that the committee will report in favor of the building. They will leave tomorrow and probably take a trip to Cincinnati before returning to Georgia.

Judge Lester and Captain Wheaton, of Savannah, also appeared before the river and harbor committee today in favor of Mr. Norwood's bill for an appropriation of $600,000 to deepen Savannah's harbor. These gentlemen were also accompanied by the Georgia delegation and made a very favorable impression upon the committee.

One of the most important measures now before congress is a bill to establish an appellate court in each of the districts of the United States. The bill which the judiciary committee today decided to report favorably provides for the appointment of one associate justice in each district to preside with the present justices, constituting an appellate court. To carry cases from the district courts over the appellate court to the supreme court, the amount involved must be over ten thousand dollars or it must be a constitutional question. The bill will meet with favor, as it tends to lighten the work of the supreme court, and is quite sure to pass. This will be a good opportunity for one of Atlanta's lawyers to step into an excellent place.

The sub-committee of the house committee on postoffices and postroads today adversely reported to the full committee the bill prohibiting the circulation through the mails of newspapers containing lottery advertisements.

The bill introduced on Monday to postpone the collection of internal revenue taxes from May 1st to December 1st, which was referred to the ways and means committee, has been favorably spoken of by many members, as it will give at once the benefits of any reduction in taxation that might be made this session. It will undoubtedly pass the house by a large majority.

Little Annie, the daughter of Rev. Sam Small, died here yesterday afternoon.

E. W. B.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Blair Bill Referred—New Bills Introduced.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The Blair educational bill was laid before the house and referred to the committee on education.

The house resumed the consideration of the urgent deficiency bill the pending question being upon the amendment (adopted in committee of the whole upon motion of Mr. O'Neil of Missouri), instructing the public printer to enforce rigidly the provisions of the eight hour law.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 182, nays 53 and the bill was passed

The speaker stated the unfinished business to be the bill coming over from last Friday, for the relief of Nathaniel McKay and executors of Donald McKay.

Mr. Springer moved to recommit the bill to the committee on war claims with instructions to that committee to investigate claims of similar character heretofore presented to the navy department. Lost—yeas 63, nays 168.

The bill was passed—yeas 156, nays 72.

Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, moved to reconsider and lay the motion on the table, pending which Mr. Springer moved to make an amendment to the title. Upon this motion, he took the floor in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Springer endeavored to have the bill recommitted or to kill it altogether and was combatted by Messrs. Stone, of Kentucky, and